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No. 21382 號式拾八百零千壹萬式第 日六拾月式拾年寅丙 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1927. 拜禮 號九拾月正年六十國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.18	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	5.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	10.00
Yamati ...Dep.	6.50	8.15	8.40	9.28	10.40	12.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	5.10	6.25	7.40	8.55	10.10
Shatin ...Dep.	7.00	8.25	8.50	9.38	10.50	12.20	1.35	2.50	4.05	5.20	6.35	7.50	9.05	10.20
Taipei ...Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.00	9.48	11.00	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.58	11.10	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	8.10	9.25	10.40
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.08	11.20	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	7.05	8.20	9.35	10.50
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.18	11.30	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	11.00
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.45	9.10	9.35	10.23	11.35	13.05	2.20	3.35	4.50	6.05	7.20	8.35	9.50	11.05
Canton ...Arr.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.28	11.40	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	6.10	7.25	8.40	9.55	11.10

SHA TAU KOF BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.10	8.35	9.00	9.48	11.00	12.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	8.00	9.15	10.30
Shatin ...Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.58	11.10	12.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	8.10	9.25	10.40
Taipei ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.08	11.20	12.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	7.05	8.20	9.35	10.50
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.18	11.30	13.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	6.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	11.00
Fanning ...Dep.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.28	11.40	13.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	6.10	7.25	8.40	9.55	11.10
Shenzhen ...Dep.	8.00	9.25	9.50	10.38	11.50	13.20	2.35	3.50	5.05	6.20	7.35	8.50	10.05	11.20
Shenzhen ...Arr.	8.05	9.30	9.55	10.43	11.55	13.25	2.40	3.55	5.10	6.25	7.40	8.55	10.10	11.25
Canton ...Arr.	8.10	9.35	10.00	10.48	12.00	13.30	2.45	3.60	5.15	6.30	7.45	9.00	10.15	11.30

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Our London Letter.

PRINCE GEORGE HOME AGAIN.

DIVORCE COURT PROBLEM FOR THE PRESS.

AN INTERNATIONAL WORKING DAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, December 18th.
Prince George arrived home this week from Hong Kong after nearly two years' absence as a Naval officer on the China Station. On arrival at Liverpool by C.P.R. *River Montroyal* he was met by the Lord Mayor, Alderman F. C. Bowring, and Sir Archibald Salvidge, who offered him respectful greetings; and then the Prince at once proceeded to London. He looked very fit and well and said he was glad to be in England again.

His Royal Highness travelled all the way as an ordinary passenger. During the voyage on board ship from Hong Kong to Vancouver, and again from St. John's to Liverpool, the Prince took a good deal of exercise in the gymnasium. He did not dance, but on the evening before landing attended a concert organised by the passengers and crew. Like all travellers he has brought home numerous souvenirs, among which are specimens of Chinese and Japanese native manufactures.

Prince George arrived home in time to join the Royal Family for Christmas. He is now, of course, a full Lieutenant in the Navy, being promoted from Sub-Lieutenant during his service with the China Fleet.

An International Working Day.

I hear that the Ministry of Labour in London have received a highly interesting report from the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva on hours of labour in different countries. This document has been prepared by a Committee set up by the International Labour Office in connection with the League of Nations to consider what steps should be taken to hasten the ratification of the eight-hour day convention.

It seems that more progress has been made in this direction than most people imagine. In spite of ill-informed criticism of Socialist Members of Parliament, there is no doubt that Britain is ahead of all other countries in this respect. Ninety per cent. of British workers are now engaged on an eight-hour day or less, and no other nation in Europe can show anything like such a good record. The tendency in both France and Germany is to shorten the working day, and many American employers have come to the conclusion that it would be possible to work on a six-hour day.

There is the further fact that the total number of ratifications given by Governments for proposals to international Labour legislation is now 212. That represents a really amazing amount of progress. The idea underlying all efforts to get different countries to come into line, is, of course, to arrive at a stage when by mutual agreement one country will not be able to do so unless the others do so. No doubt it will be a great deprivation to folk who enjoyed the "revelations" that were published to the world, and the "disclosures" of the private lives of married couples, and how some man or some woman came into the domestic drama of husband and wife and created the "eternal triangle."

Divorce Court Reports.

This week the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act passed the final stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent. It is a law which has great interest for journalists. Henceforth in the reporting of divorce cases it will be illegal to publish more than the names of the parties and the result. All the details that used to provide "spicy" reading under glaring headlines in the evening papers when big matrimonial suits were before the Courts are taboo. No doubt it will be a great deprivation to folk who enjoyed the "revelations" that were published to the world, and the "disclosures" of the private lives of married couples, and how some man or some woman came into the domestic drama of husband and wife and created the "eternal triangle."

(Continued on next Column.)

COMRADE BORODIN.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CHINESE ADVISER.

A GLASGOW CONVICTION.

The *Times* of December 23rd states:—
Jacob Borodin, the Chief Adviser of the Cantonese Government, is the man mentioned in the *Times* of August 30th, 1922, as having been sentenced in Glasgow on the 29th, in the name of George Brown, to six months' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. He had pleaded "guilty" to four contraventions of the Aliens Order.

The Procurator-General told the Court that Brown, whose alias was given as Borodin, was regarded by the Intelligence Department as a most dangerous person. He was one of the "underground" agents of the Communist International, and was sent to foster sedition. It was not known how Brown came to be in the country, but there was no reasonable doubt that he had been smuggled in. He had formerly been here for six weeks, but on this occasion he had only been in Glasgow one day when he was caught. The accused man claimed at the time to be a Yugoslav, and then changed to Mexican, and Australian nationality. Eventually, at the request of the Soviet representative's legal agents, he was deported straight to Petrograd.

Of Lettish Origin.

Brown, alias Borodin, is in reality Michael Gransberg, and is possibly of Lettish origin. He was first heard of in connection with Communist activities in 1919, when he was sent to Spain for Communist International. In 1920 he was in Mexico, where he acquired a national passport, which he used to enter the United States, where he became known to the State Department as a prominent agitator. In 1922 he landed illegally in Great Britain with a mission from the Communist International. His instructions were: (1) to act as an adviser to the British Communist Party; (2) to prepare a financial plan for Communist propaganda in Great Britain and to report on the requirements of the movement; and (3) to direct the drawing up of a tactical scheme by the British Communist Party according to instructions from Moscow.

He was instrumental in getting a number of delegates to the Blackpool Conference to institute a minority movement in the Miners' Federation, with a view to affiliation with the Red Labour I.U. He was in touch on this subject with Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

they want to any extent they deem fit. One of the problems that is being most eagerly discussed in Fleet Street and in legal circles is what will be the position of a newspaper in this country which publishes reports of matrimonial cases tried abroad or in the Dominions. The point is whether or not a newspaper in this country will have to be considered to publish full details of such a case if it was tried in another country.

Walt And See!

There is also the somewhat amusing point as to how far a reporter may go in describing the clothes worn by, or the appearances of, parties and witnesses in a divorce case. Apparently all such description is forbidden. But until concrete instances of infringement of the Act arise which will justify action being taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Attorney-General cannot give any ruling on the points that may be raised. Thereafter it is being said the obscure parts of the Act will have to be considered by the High Court, and may have to go to the Court of Appeal, and may even go to the House of Lords.

From Oxford To Japan.

It is said that Prince Chichibu, son of the Emperor of Japan, who left England owing to his father's illness and subsequent death was extremely popular at Oxford. He was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, which is the choice of nearly all royal students. The Prince who is extremely quiet and retiring, and was known merely as "Chichibu" to all the "Varsity." The term which has just ended was his first up, and they are hoping that it will not be his last. He was interested in rowing and shaped well as an oarsman.—H.B.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

To-day.

St. Paul's Girls' College Bazaar, 1st floor China Building, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Fanning Hunt Meet Hunters' Arms, 2.30 p.m.
Football: Interport practice match, H.K.F.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club 1st XI v. Navy, U.S.R.C. ground, 4.45 p.m.
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
King Edward Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
Tennis dance, Helena May Institute, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Big Parade."
World Theatre: "Silk Bouquet."
Star Theatre: "The White Desert."

Thursday.

Extraordinary general meeting China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, St. George's Building, 2.30 p.m.
Golf: Navy v. Army, Fanning, Kailop Chinese School annual presentation of prizes at Grand Theatre, 4 p.m.
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
Entries close for United Services Recreation Club annual tennis tournament, 5 p.m.
H.K. Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals annual meeting, Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, 5.15 p.m.
Musical Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Lady Windermere's Fan."
World Theatre: "Manhattan."
Star Theatre: "From the Ground Up."

Friday.

Golf: Ladies' Championship and Captain's Cup, Fanning.
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
Hockey: Club 1st XI v. 5/2 Fanning's, Marina ground, 4.45 p.m.
H.K. Automobile Association dinner dance, Roof Garden, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.
Carpi's Italian Opera Company, open at Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Lady Windermere's Fan."
World Theatre: "Manhattan."
Star Theatre: "From the Ground Up."

Saturday.

Fanning Hunt meet Hunters' Arms, 3 p.m.
Yachting: Racing Classes compete for Commodore's Cups.
Cricket and Football: (Details in Saturday's issue).
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
Diocesan School Old Boys' Association Social and Dance, Diocesan Boys' School, Kowloon, 8.30 p.m.
Bachelor's Dance, Craigengower Cricket Club, 9.15 p.m.
Carpi's Italian Opera Company, Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Lady Windermere's Fan."
World Theatre: "Manhattan."
Star Theatre: "From the Ground Up."

Sunday.

Fanning Hunt lawn meet Comdr. and Mrs. Hartford's bungalow, 10.30 a.m.
Golf: Junior Championship (first round), Fanning.
Yachting: Cruisers compete for Commodore's Cups.
Tennis: Mixed doubles, K.O.C. v. Club de Recreation, at Kowloon Cricket Club, 3 p.m.
Carpi's Italian Opera Company, Star Theatre, Kowloon, 5 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

Monday.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
United Services Recreation Club annual lawn tennis tournament opens.
Yachting: Ladies' 7th and last Championship race.
Carpi's Italian Opera Company, Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.
Golf: Final of Railway Cup (Ladies' Section, R.H.K.G.C.), Fanning.
H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.
Annual Inspection of St. John Ambulance Brigade and presentation of trophies by H.E. the Governor, Murray Parade Ground, 5.15 p.m.
(Continued on next Column.)

THE HONGKONG

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Pianoforte recital, by Mr. Harry Ore, City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Society hold "Burn's Night" Dinner, Volunteer Headquarters, 8 p.m.

Carpi's Italian Opera Company, Star Theatre, Kowloon.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashmir), 10.30 a.m.; Canada and America, etc., Europe via Victoria and via Siberia (President Madison), 6 p.m.

To Secretaries, [Secretaries of clubs and associations, etc., are kindly requested to forward any forthcoming events to the Daily Press for inclusion in the above column, which it is our endeavour to keep as correct and up-to-date as possible.]

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STORIES FROM THE YANGTZE AREA.

THE KULING EVACUATION.

FOUR MEN ESCORT ELEVEN
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE LOOTED KIUKIANG
CONCESSION.

BOLD FRONT CARRIES THE
DAY.

The story of the evacuation of Kuling by its British residents fifteen people, four men, the rest women and children, three hospital patients and one lady unable even to walk—is not a flattering one to the Cantonese military. One of the party thus related his experience to the N.C. Daily News.

One big party left Kuling on Friday, the 7th instant, and this party, as a result of its experiences in the countryside, sent an urgent message back to Kuling urging immediate evacuation of the rest.

Similar messages came to Kuling in increasing numbers, and on the Saturday January 8th, Dr. H. C. J. Ball decided to evacuate the Sanatorium taking the three patients, all women, with him. He was joined by three more men, and when the party eventually got away there were fifteen all told, made up as already described. There was no difficulty about the journey down the hill, and coolies were procured to carry the long chair containing the one lady who was too ill even to walk, at Duff's farm, just outside of Kiukiang. A number of coolies, insolent, overbearing and truculent, unceremoniously seized all the small baggage belonging to the party and announced their intention of carrying it at the price of one dollar per package, this for a journey of from 20 to 25 yards.

Cantonese military officers were living at Duff's farm, and the party was informed that it was impossible to go into the city as the gates were closed, and looting in the British Concession had been very extensive the night before. Since it was essential to get to the Concession in order to board vessels to get to Shanghai and safety, this news was extremely disquieting. The party then asked for sampans to take them down the creek, but for no money could coolies be persuaded to take them.

Finally two of the men decided to take a chance, and to adopt the very risky procedure of getting into the Concession by a round-about route, there making arrangements for the party to be received aboard ship. They crossed the Creek and managed to see a Senior Cantonese officer, to whom they explained the situation, and asked for an escort. After a good deal of cross-questioning this man granted them a solitary soldier.

Soldiers in Foreign Homes. Describing their return through the streets of the Concession, our informant said: "On all sides from foreign houses we could hear shouting and singing. Gramophones were being played and Chinese were strumming on the pianos. They were having a high old time and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves. Chinese soldiers were keeping order in the foreign concession by living in foreigners' houses and making use of everything they found therein."

On their arrival they ordered their party to make all haste. The main body went ahead, with the two gentlemen already mentioned coming up in the rear with the sick lady, being lucky in obtaining coolies to carry the baggage and the chair. The party wended its way in the darkness through narrow Chinese streets and did not attract much attention until they reached the bank of the creek, where they ran into a large crowd of soldiers yelling at the tops of their voices songs of a nationalistic and "patriotic" nature. This little band of heroes stopped their singing to indulge in the usual jeers and filthy insults, but they offered no violence and the party was allowed to proceed a little distance down the road, where they ran into a second and equally ugly band of troops.

Loot and Patriotism. This second band allowed the first party through but interfered with the two men and the invalid. They laid hands on the men and wrenched away their suitcases. In the meantime one of the two foreigners hailed the rest of the party in front, and the soldier escort came back, and very reluctantly, commenced to arbitrate. The soldier escort suggested that perhaps \$20 would see them through, but in the meantime the Cantonese were growing angrier and angrier, and one

(Continued on next Column)

THE BRITISH IN HANKOW.

FLAG FLIES AND H.M. CONSUL AT WORK.

HANDFUL OR MEN IN A.P.C. GODOWN.

Passengers who came in yesterday, states the N.C. Daily News of January 12th, stated that the handful of British men, who were last heard of in the A.P.C. godown, were still there. They were optimistic and defiant. It is understood that they are adequately outfitted and equipped and ready for a long siege, if the Cantonese decide on such a venture. Meanwhile they are acting under the instructions of the first day, "Don't Fire." Several machine guns are still on the flat roof of the godown, ready for business, should need arise.

Mr. Goffe, H.M. Consul-General, has his office in the building and the Union Jack flies above. As one said, "As long as the Consul-General is here and the flag, Hankow has not been evacuated."

It was told yesterday that the wife of one of the leading Russian advisors, was assaulted on the roads and became hysterical before being rescued from the mob. Another report has it that large and gay parties are held nightly in the mansion, which Yama Sen had built for himself, but which is now occupied by the Russians.

High Priced Privileges. The rowdies, according to some of the passengers, did not always insist on carrying foreigners' baggage, but permitted the owners to carry the pieces themselves. When they arrived to the pontoons the pickets then charged them \$6 for the privilege of having permitted them to carry their own luggage. (Continued on next Column)

man pulled out a vicious-looking knife and cried "So to men, or 'Come, let us kill them.' One of his colleagues of a more cautious nature replied "Feng is ha tsai" or "wait a minute," and continued the negotiations. This juncture others of the party who had gone ahead returned with a sampan and while the soldiers were debating whether they should murder them or not, the two foreigners proceeded to get the invalid lady on board the sampan. Then, with feverish haste they pushed out, leaving their enraged persecutors on the bank to hurl bricks and insults after them in the dark.

U.S. Naval Men To The Rescue.

The party arrived on the Concession side tired and worn out, but jubilant at outwitting the soldiers and still hoping for the best. They were not left long at peace, however, for another patrol of soldiers stopped them on this side of the creek with the questions, "Who are you? What is all this stuff? Where are you going and why?" "Have you got much property?" Once again the rear members of the party were the unlucky ones, and the soldiers gathered round them threateningly and adopted the usual bullying attitude which the party had by now learned to expect from Cantonese soldiers. Once again the escort soldier was called upon to intercede, and once again with obvious reluctance he did so. The officer in charge was invited to accompany them to the American naval launch if he did not believe their story; but the only persuasion which had any effect was the usual one of money, and a payment of \$40 was made. Once they had pocketed the cash, however, the patriotic instincts of the soldiers revived once more and they became increasingly aggressive. One of the male members of the party then managed to slip quietly away, and when he was out of sight of the group he ran for all he was worth to Jardine's hulk where he got hold of the American naval men and appealed to them to come to the rescue. This they did, and at the sight of uniformed foreigners the military gave way and allowed the party to proceed.

The launch took them out to the C.N.S. Shenking, the passage across proving a hectic anti-climax to their adventures ashore by reason of the roughness of the water. Once on board the steamer, however, they received nothing but the kindest treatment. The Shenking is a very small ship, built to carry 15 passengers. On this occasion she carried 50, all refugees from Yangtze ports, and every inch of space was utilized.

We understand that there are still a number of Americans at Kuling, who believe that in the event of further trouble the Chinese mobs will distinguish between Britons and Americans to the advantage of the latter. It is to be sincerely hoped that this belief is borne out.

Mr. Hopkins declared that Nanchang is the real seat of the Cantonese Government, that all policies are settled there and that it is the seat of military power. The army in addition to the usual Cantonese has been greatly augmented by groups of enthusiastic Hunanese volunteers, who like the Cantonese, are serving without pay. Each is an enthusiast, Mr. Hopkins concluded, and believes in world revolution—that India is next to revolt, then Burma and then the Philippine Islands. Within 100 years they expect to blot Christianity off the face of the world.

A Shanghai passenger, who went to Hankow in the *Luenho*, was subjected to severe treatment on arrival and had to be rescued by a party from H.M.S. *Woodcock*. With a bag in either hand and his boat thrown over an arm, he walked toward the pontoons. Once there he was assaulted by the rowdies and was badly maltreated. They cuffed him and beat him with sticks and scratched him. He was in danger of his life for a few minutes until the landing party got him back to his ship.

To Rescue A Mate.

One of the heroes of the Hankow defence arrived yesterday in the *Luenho*, being none other than Str. Charnock, who was wounded by a bayonet on the first day of the trouble. Str. Charnock was confined to a cabin during the trip on the ship, having with him A.B. Flaxington who fell and broke an ankle on Christmas Day.

He was, it seemed, detailed for duty shortly after noon on Monday and went at once to the barbed wire barricade. Here he turned back Chinese for hours, all the time being cursed, reviled and stoned and abused.

"In a moment of respite," he continued, "I looked toward the river, where several details had been posted along to protect, our flank when I saw one of my buddies down and about 30 or 40 Chinese beating him with sticks and the butt of his own rifle. I jumped for him, but he was unconcerned when I got there. I reversed my rifle and gave them the butt and managed to clear the crowd somewhat. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw that chap with my buddies' rifle come for me. I swerved. I could not get my weapon round to protect myself and he ran me through the left thigh, about seven inches above the knee.

Evacuation From Hospital.

The Chinese got off with the rifle, but I managed to hold mine until others came to my assistance. I still cling to it as I was taken to the Catholic Hospital. Here I was operated upon to make the rifle useless I removed the bolt." Str. Charnock then went on to say that they had to evacuate the hospital on Wednesday night, both he and Flaxington being stretcher cases, at about 9.30 p.m. the Chinese military, forming a guard, escorted them, according to Charnock, to the water front, whence they were conveyed to men-of-war. It was later ascertained that about 20 civilian patients were also ordered out. It thought that some of them had arrived here already.

Both Patients are now in General Hospital.

Missionaries from Nanchang. Eight missionaries from Nanchang managed to elude the Cantonese on January 7th, reach Kiukiang, be shipped off to Hankow and then re-transported to Shanghai. The missionaries had lived through the capture of Nanchang and two recaptures and had thought little of any further trouble, the Chinese being in control there. The soldiers were in the mission compounds, quartered in churches and school and other buildings. Every one was accustomed to them and no one appeared afraid of them. But when the message to leave came, the band of workers did not hesitate, but made preparations to depart before dawn on Friday.

After avoiding the soldiers in their compound, the little party crossed the country, went over the river and after several hours, arrived at the terminus of the Kiukiang railway. They rode in the kitchen car and, cooling car, and experienced no discomforts from soldiers to Kiukiang. At 5 p.m. they arrived at their destination, but on the way to the waterfront crowds of pickets, coolies, etc., shouted three or four times at them "kill, kill." Men belatedly waved at them and as they hurried on they found a launch awaiting them. The *Luenho* bringing them to Shanghai.

Mr. Hopkins, one of the party, said that it was known that some C.I.M. missionaries were held as hostages on country—probably to prevent a reprisal which the Chinese expect. He saw a telegram sent by Chiang Kai Shek telling his subordinates to treat these captives well.

Mr. Hopkins declared that Nanchang is the real seat of the Cantonese Government, that all policies are settled there and that it is the seat of military power. The army in addition to the usual Cantonese has been greatly augmented by groups of enthusiastic Hunanese volunteers, who like the Cantonese, are serving without pay. Each is an enthusiast, Mr. Hopkins concluded, and believes in world revolution—that India is next to revolt, then Burma and then the Philippine Islands. Within 100 years they expect to blot Christianity off the face of the world.

NATIONALISTS TREACHERY.

"PROTECTION" OF THE
BRITISH CONCESSION.

From later reports from Hankow further information is given regarding the incident which led to the occupation by the Chinese of the British Concession there. It seems that after the demonstration on the boundary of the Settlement against the marines and volunteers holding the barricades, a meeting took place in the evening attended by the British Admiral, the Chairman and Secretary of the Council, etc., and a representative official of the Nationalist Police from the Native City. In the course of the discussion, this official asserted that it would be impossible to restrain the crowd from demonstrating against the Concession as long as foreign soldiers manned the barricades and by their presence provoked demonstrations by the Chinese outside the barriers. This official stated that the task of keeping the peace amongst the people on the Nationalist side was rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, by this disposition of troops within the Settlement. But that if these troops were withdrawn there would be nothing on the boundary to focus the attention of the mobs parading the streets and they could then be very easily dealt with by the Nationalist police or troops, who would absolutely guarantee to keep peace and good order outside the Settlement.

The Ruse Works.

There appeared to be some force in this argument and it was eventually agreed to withdraw the troops from the barricades on Monday night and leave the handling of the Chinese to Nationalist Police outside the Concession, the barricades to remain intact. Early on Tuesday morning, however, it was seen that the sandbag breastwork at the end of the Bund was being pulled down and in a very short time it was discovered that other groups of Chinese were dismantling the barricades on other parts of the boundary.

Simultaneously with this action, crowds of apparently peacefully disposed Chinese began to wander into the Settlement to which, of course, at normal times they have free access. Soon the thoroughfares were thickly crowded with the mob and then, apparently by preconcerted plan, agitators began to mount convenient places and work the mob up into a state of frenzy. The volunteers had been disbanded, the marines had returned to their ships. It was too late to counteract the effects of what now appears to be an act of treachery on the part of the Nationalist representative, which in a few hours led to the ignominious flight of British and Americans from Hankow.

KULING INVALID'S FATE.

It is with great regret that the death has to be announced of Mrs. Curtis on board the s.s. *Mei Chuan*. Mrs. Curtis was an invalid in Kuling and was brought down hastily to Kiukiang some days ago owing to the threatened troubles. She was placed in the French Mission hospital. That same afternoon occurred the riot on the foreshore and so it was decided to move her out to the *Mei Chuan*. She was carried down in a stretcher and to get to the launch had to be taken out to B. & S.'s hulk. The crowd of rioters saw her and, yelling, made a dash towards her stretcher, swinging their bamboo poles. Fortunately, some British sailors were near by and they dashed down on to the foreshore and placed themselves between the stretcher and the would-be murderers. The body has been transferred to the *Shengking* and will be sent down river. (Continued on page 3).

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Buget, January 17th.

Paris	122
Brussels	34.90
Amsterdam	12.13
Berlin	20.45
Copenhagen	18.21
Vienna	34.42
Helsingfors	123
Lisbon	217/32
Buenos Aires	46.13/32
New York	4.58
Geneva	25.13
Milan	112
Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	18.63
Prague	163
Madrid	29.84
Rio	5.25/32
Romany	1/6.1/16
Yokohama	2/6
Shanghai	2/6
Hong Kong	1/11
Silver (spot)	25
Silver (forward)	25.11/16

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them throughout the world.
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MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 18th, 1927.

B. K. Bank	11.10 buy.
Do.	11.10 buy.
Chartered Bank	12.17 nom.
Mercantile Bank & C.	12.22 nom.
Do.	12.18 nom.
P. & O. Bank	12.24 buy.
East Asia Bank	12.24 buy.
Canton Insurance	12.25 buy.
China Underwriters	12.25 buy.
North China Ins.	12.25 buy.
Union Insurance	12.25 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	12.25 buy.
China Fire Insurance	12.25 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	12.25 buy.
Donghai	12.25 buy.
Swansea	12.25 buy.
Hong Kong S.S.	12.25 buy.
Indo-China S.S.	12.25 buy.
Do. (Det.)	12.25 buy.
Shell Transport	12.25 buy.
Star Ferries	12.25 buy.
Waterboats	12.25 buy.
China Sugar	12.25 buy.
Malacca Sugar	12.25 buy.
Keang Mining	12.25 buy.
Langkat (combined)	12.25 buy.
Do. (single)	12.25 buy.
Shai Explorations	12.25 buy.
Shanghai Loans	12.25 buy.
Rease	12.25 buy.
Trench Mines	12.25 buy.
Ural Caspians	12.25 buy.
H.K. & K. Wharves	12.25 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	12.25 buy.
Hongkong	12.25 buy.
New Singapore	12.25 buy.
Shanghai	12.25 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	12.25 buy.
Hong Kong Lands	12.25 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	12.25 buy.
H.K. Victoria	12.25 buy.
Humphreys Estate	12.25 buy.
Prince's Buildings	12.25 buy.
Burland Lands	12.25 buy.
Ewo Cottons	12.25 buy.
Oriental	12.25 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	12.25 buy.
Do.	12.25 buy.
China Issues	12.25 buy.
H.K. Tramways	12.25 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	12.25 buy.
Do. (new)	12.25 buy.
Singapore Tractions	12.25 buy.
Tata	12.25 buy.
Amusements	12.25 buy.
Canton Ice	12.25 buy.
Cement (combined)	12.25 buy.
Do. (old)	12.25 buy.
Do. (new)	12.25 buy.
China Light (comb.)	12.25 buy.
Do. (old)	12.25 buy.
Do. (new)	12.25 buy.
China Providents	12.25 buy.
Construction	12.25 buy.
Dairy Farms	12.25 buy.
Lat. & Winge	12.25 buy.
Hong Kong Electric	12.25 buy.
Mackay Electric	12.25 buy.
H.K. Rope (old)	12.25 buy.
Do. (new)	12.25 buy.
Loas Crawfords	12.25 buy.
Mackintosh	12.25 buy.
Sinco	12.25 buy.
United Asbestos	12.25 buy.
Watsons (old)	12.25 buy.
Wm. Powells	12.25 buy.
Telephone	12.25 buy.
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; no—no deal.	

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**HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETING
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1925.**
Revised by Members.

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HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

AT SHANGHAI.

U.S. ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

U.S.S. "PITTSBURGH" AND
STRONG FLEET.

Floating high above a grim, grey fighting ship of the American Navy, the Stars and Stripes waving in the afternoon breeze yesterday heralded the arrival of the cruiser *Pittsburgh*, flagship of the American Asiatic Squadron and carrying Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron and highest ranking officer in the service of his country, says the *Shanghai Times* of last Friday.

Met by the destroyers *Ford* and *Pillsbury*, the *Pittsburgh* arrived in Shanghai shortly after noon and dropped anchor in the stream of the French Bund. The smoke-begrimed decks and guns of the flagship told a silent story of her hurried trip from Manila.

Into the capable hands of Admiral Williams, tried veteran of the American wars, is entrusted the protection of American lives and interests in China. He has come to Shanghai on direct orders from Washington, following the trouble in Hankow, Kiukiang and other Yangtze ports.

The *Pittsburgh* came from Manila carrying her usual complement of officers and sailors, but with 100 Marines aboard. She carries eight-inch guns. The *Pittsburgh* was unaccompanied on the trip from Manila.

Contains and Gonsal Confer.

Shortly after she had anchored the deck of the cruiser bustled with activity. Launches, bearing the Commanders of other American warships in Shanghai hurriedly headed for the *Pittsburgh* to report to the Commander-in-Chief and receive instructions.

Within an hour the Commanders of the *Ashville*, *Ferry*, *McCormick* and the Commander of the Forty-Ninth Naval Squadron were aboard the *Pittsburgh*. These officers, with Mr. C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General, immediately went into executive conference with Admiral Williams. The conference lasted several hours.

Details of the conference were not made public but it is understood that plans for the protection of American citizens and their property, by force if necessary, are discussed. In addition, according to reports, plans for full co-operation with the British, French and Japanese Navies, in the interests of foreigners, was brought up for discussion.

Succeds "Huron."

The *Pittsburgh*, which succeeded the U.S.S. *Huron* as the Admiral's flagship, has a complement of 948 officers and men, including 36 commissioned officers, 34 petty officers, about 100 Marines and a crew of 757 in addition to the Admiral's staff of 50 men.

The *Pittsburgh* was in Shanghai 17 years ago, but was then called the *Pennsylvania*. Her name was changed after a great battleship bearing the same name was launched.

At the time the *Pittsburgh* was ordered by Washington to sail for Shanghai, she was preparing for a three months' cruise in the Philippine Islands and the East Indies.

U.S.A. DESTROYERS IN
CHINA WATERS.KEPT ON DUTY AROUND
SHANGHAI BY ADMIRAL
WILLIAMS.

Three destroyers of the 43rd Division of the Asiatic Fleet, the U.S.S. *Peary*, *J. D. Ford*, and *Pillsbury*, which were scheduled to return last Wednesday from China waters, have been ordered to remain on duty at their China stations by Rear-Admiral Williams, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, who left Manila for Shanghai on Monday on the flagship *Pittsburgh*, says the *Manila Times* of Wednesday last.

Naval authorities at Cavite said that the change in orders was due to Admiral Williams wishing to look the situation over upon his arrival at Shanghai and hold the destroyer in readiness should the occasion demand their necessity.

Nineteen U.S.A. destroyers and gunboats are now stationed in China waters, probably the biggest number ever on duty in China waters during the winter season. The U.S.S. *Edsall*, of the 39th Division, which left for duty in China waters two weeks ago, is to sail to-day or to-morrow to join its division. The *Edsall* was held over waiting the arrival of the transport *Meigs* and will carry a cargo of arms and munitions to China, which was brought to Manila by the *Meigs*.

The minelayers *Hart* and *Rival* arrived from China yesterday. At the present time, the six destroyers of the 45th Division, the U.S.S. *Stewart* of the 43rd Division, the *Paul Jones*, leader of the 45th Division, the *Black Hawk* and the *Jason*, remain in Philippine waters. All these vessels are under 24 hours sailing notice.

LAST SCENES IN KIUKIANG.

FOREIGN HOUSES LOOTED BY
SOLDIERS.UNKEPT PROMISES TO MAIN-
TAIN ORDER.

On Friday, January 17th, a large crowd assembled outside the Bund Gate at 5.30 a.m., speeches were made and slogans shouted, when a thick fog descended and damped the proceedings so that the crowd gradually dispersed. The other Concession Gates were opened at about 9 a.m., when the usual Chinese guard appeared outside.

By this time small crowds of idlers had collected, chiefly on the Bund, and soon all the gate posts of the houses on the Bund were covered with pink posters on which had been hastily written in large characters such remarks as:

"Beat down the foreign sailors."
"Spice the Concessions."
"Break off economical inter-course with Great Britain." The behaviour of the crowd was not respectful. Foreigners were spat on. Shouts of "Kill" were heard and the mood of the coolies was obviously ugly.

The Upkept Promise.

The officials had promised that no trouble would occur and that they would provide a sufficient guard to ensure this. However, by 11 o'clock it had become evident that they could not keep their promise. The naval guards were all withdrawn to two houses, one the British Consulate opposite B. & S.'s Hulk and the other the River Inspector's opposite Jardine's Hulk.

Orders were issued that all residents were to proceed to one or other of these two houses, and it is probably thanks to this order, which instructed foreigners not to circulate in the Concessions, that there was no untoward incident involving loss of life.

Soon after 10 o'clock reports were received that the Municipal Council Buildings were being looted. This was the first place to be looted, obviously intentionally. Other buildings followed. Amongst those looted are the houses of Messrs. Boizi, Lester, Willis, Munro-Faure, the C.I.M., and the Friends' Mission.

More Chinese guards came into the Concession area by noon a force of some 300 men have been present. They were all men of the 2nd Independent Division and they behaved very well. The looting was done entirely by the soldiers of the 6th and 7th Armies of the Chinese Revolutionary Government. Very few coolies were to be seen among the looters. The soldiers, no doubt, had reserved the first pickings for themselves and the coolies did not dare to join in.

At 2.30 p.m. a large Chinese armed guard arrived at the Consulate and at 3 p.m. the Major in charge of the troops occupying the Concession came to see the Consul. He was told that unless he very quickly stopped the looting and enforced law and order, the foreigners would withdraw to the men-of-war as the position was intolerable.

The officer stated that so far as he knew there had been no looting, so two members of the K.D.F. took him round and showed him the looting still in progress.

Rough Treatment for Looters.

He was extremely angry and at once seized one looter and threw him on the ground and stamped on him. Another he forced to kneel and took his own coat off the better to kick him in the back. One man he ordered to be taken off and shot but it is doubtful if the order was carried out. It was quite obvious and so at about 4 p.m. all residents marched on to the gunboats. The sailors fell in at the Consulate, smartly saluted the flag which was then hoisted down and marched out of the Consulate's gate to the hulks, taking the flag with them. At about 8.30 p.m. the men-of-war cast off and anchored in mid-stream.

By nightfall the Concession had been plastered with anti-foreign posters which the officials made no attempt to remove. In the morning foreigners had torn down a few but they were quickly replaced. The previous day two Russian Bolsheviks had been seen going round the Concession with some smart Cantonese officers and marking down the names of all hongs and other buildings.

The Bolsheviks Lost.

The Bolsheviks wanted the British sailors to fire the ignorant coolies. The British did not fire. The Bolsheviks lost the game. The coolies think they have won the victory. The better class Chinese are civilized and they know that in the past few days their race has behaved as no civilized race ever behaved.

The following vessels are now in China waters: *Blumer*, Shanghai; *J.D. Ford*, Wuhu; *McLeish*, China; *Peary*, Shanghai; *Pillsbury*, Shanghai; *Stewart*, Wusung; *Pope* and *Truxtun*, Hankow; *gunboats: Ashville*, Shanghai; *Elcano*, Ichang; *Monocacy*, Chungking; *Palos*, Hankow; *Sacramento*, Shanghai; *Villalobos*, Changsha and the *Helena* at Hong Kong.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

BARRICADES ERECTED.

The authorities in charge of the defences of the International Settlement and the French Concession although not of the opinion that any immediate danger confronts Shanghai, are preparing for those eventualities which they believe may have to be met.

Barricades In Position.

Last week in the mill district barbed wire barricades were erected at points of possible ingress from the Chinese districts into the Settlement. On Monday and yesterday (January 17th) the Chapel border was further barricaded, the usual entanglements having been erected at Boundary and North Honan Roads, at the openings in the railway compound, at Kaifeng Road and North Tibet Road. It is understood that additional barricades will be placed from time to time. Traffic in the meanwhile is allowed to pass unimpeded. Patrols are watching these points at night, which will be closed immediately should the authorities receive an inkling of an impending demonstration.

Evidence of the activity of the Chinese authorities may be seen in the arrest and subsequent decapitation of Hsu Yi, who styled himself the commander of the 13th route of Kiangsu Citizens' Revolutionary Army.

In the French Concession similar measures have been adopted, the barricades along the Boulevard des Deux Republiques are in first class condition while the situation along Zikawei Creek has not been neglected.

DEFENCE OF THE
CONCESSIONS.

It is reported from reliable sources, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that in order to prevent the Nationalist Government taking over the Concessions in Shanghai as they have done in Hankow, as well as in Kiukiang, and also to check any routed soldiers of the Allied forces who are facing the Cantonese troops in Chekiang, if defeated, from flooding into the Settlement, arrangements, in accordance with the request of the Municipal authorities have been made by the local Consular Body to land marines for the protection of foreign lives and property any moment they think fit.

We learn that the forces to be landed in such eventualities are as follows:

British 1,500
American 1,300
Japanese 1,000
French 1,000
Italian 500

THE FIGHTING IN
CHEKIANG.

PROVINCIAL ARMY'S DEFEAT.

All ships to Ningpo have been ordered to suspend their sailings by the local Chinese Defence Commission because he foresees the possibility of the defeated Chekiang provincial army troops coming to Shanghai, where they may become a serious element of trouble. The order was issued as a result of Marshal Sun's successful attack on the Chekiang forces which are now retreating toward Ningpo, which with Wenchow, is likely to be the last city which they can hold. It is anticipated in Marshal Sun's circles that the Chekiang campaign will be liquidated before Chinese New Year. At the same time, the importance of Chang Kai shek's visit to Wuchang is not to be underestimated, as General Chiang is using all his influence to get the Chekiang campaign authorized by the Nationalist Political Bureau, which has thus far refused to countenance it.—*N.C. Daily News*.

THE STRIKES IN SHANGHAI.

THE EWO COTTON MILL.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
TROUBLES.

Everything was quiet yesterday, says the *N.C. Daily News* of January 18th, in the Ewo mill compound after the riot of Wednesday evening in which Capt. Dyson, several police and a large number of Chinese were injured. The number two mill was working, while many of the employees in the number one mill were at hand to resume duty last night.

It began as the result of an altercation in which a foreigner became involved. As the hands were leaving the premises the usual search of their clothing was made. One of their number had a considerable amount of cotton concealed under his clothes which was discovered by a Chinese inspector. The foreigner then, it is understood, attempted to ascertain the details of the theft, during which process workers gathered round the party and an imbroglio followed.

The authorities attempted to keep out the workers who had already left the premises by closing the compound in Jensen Road. The workers, however, rushed to the entrance in an adjoining road and broke in. (Continued on next Column).

TO-DAY ONLY!

FINAL PERFORMANCES

THE BIG
PARADE

2.30, 6. and 9.15.

QUEEN'S

WORLD

ANNA MAY WONG

THE SILK BOUQUET

The First Chinese Picture to
be made at Hollywood.

STAR

PAT O'MALLEY

THE WHITE DESERT.

MISS UNA CROWE DEAD.

DROWNED NEAR FATHER'S
GRAVE.

FEET TIED TOGETHER.

The sea has given up the body of Miss Una Crowe, aged 30, second daughter of the late Sir Eyre Crowe, sometime Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had been missing from her home at Chelsea, S.W., since December 11th, says the *Daily Mail* of December 21st. Her body was found at the foot of Ballard Point, to the north-east of Swanage Bay, a mile and a half from Sir Eyre Crowe's grave at Studland.

Miss Crowe's feet were tightly tied together by a strand of red tape above the angles. Her heavy brown coat was found near the cliff, some hundreds of yards from the body. It is understood that the medical evidence will show that the body had been in the water for about 7 days.

Miss Crowe had been in ill-health consequent upon her distress at the death of her father. Last Saturday week she went out alone from her home, 74 Elm Park-road, Chelsea, for lunch with friends. She did not keep the appointment, and later in the afternoon telephoned her mother that she would not be home before going to an evening party. That was the last heard of her.

Special inquiries were instituted in this district as it was thought that Miss Crowe might make for her father's grave, at Studland. The rector of Studland, the Rev. Arthur Collins, for days kept watch on Sir Eyre Crowe's grave. Women came to the graveyard, but not Miss Crowe. Neither was she seen in the village nor at Swanage.

Unfortunately the road was being repaired at this point and a large number of loose stones were lying about, which the malcontents seized, being egged on by the agitators. Within the compound a pandemonium reigned. Although subjected to a hail of sticks, stones, bits of machinery, bobbins, etc., the police maintained a remarkable composure and eventually the Fire Brigade played an important role in quelling the trouble.

Department Store Strike. The strike at the Sincere Co., involving 500 men, which began on Wednesday morning, is still in effect, although the store is doing business as usual.

HONG KONG IMPORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY PRICE CUR-
RENT AND MARKET
REPORT.OF HONG KONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly price current and market report of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, dealing with imports, states: COTTON PIECE GOODS AND FANCY COTTON GOODS.—There has been more enquiry and a few sales in Venetians, Italians and Plains are reported but fancies appear to be entirely neglected. Deliveries are exceedingly poor and are likely to remain so until after the Chinese New Year holidays. The American raw material in Liverpool has advanced a few points but Egyptians are slightly down. Latest quotations are those of the 13th inst. Eg. Sakel, 13.55d. Amer. "Spot" 7.08d.

COTTON YARN.—Only a small amount of business has been done during the fortnight and there is no change to report in prices. Quotations are purely nominal: No. 10s at \$140 to \$145; No. 12s at \$145 to \$150; No. 14s at \$150 to \$155; No. 16s at \$155 to \$160; No. 18s at \$160 to \$165; No. 20s at \$165 to \$170; No. 22s at \$170 to \$175; No. 24s at \$175 to \$180; No. 26s at \$180 to \$185; No. 28s at \$185 to \$190; No. 30s at \$190 to \$195; No. 32s at \$195 to \$200; No. 34s at \$200 to \$205; No. 36s at \$205 to \$210; No. 38s at \$210 to \$215; No. 40s at \$215 to \$220; No. 42s at \$220 to \$225; No. 44s at \$225 to \$230; No. 46s at \$230 to \$235; No. 48s at \$235 to \$240; No. 50s at \$240 to \$245; No. 52s at \$245 to \$250; No. 54s at \$250 to \$255; No. 56s at \$255 to \$260; No. 58s at \$260 to \$265; No. 60s at \$265 to \$270; No. 62s at \$270 to \$275; No. 64s at \$275 to \$280; No. 66s at \$280 to \$285; No. 68s at \$285 to \$290; No. 70s at \$290 to \$295; No. 72s at \$295 to \$300; No. 74s at \$300 to \$305; No. 76s at \$305 to \$310; No. 78s at \$310 to \$315; No. 80s at \$315 to \$320; No. 82s at \$320 to \$325; No. 84s at \$325 to \$330; No. 86s at \$330 to \$335; No. 88s at \$335 to \$340; No. 90s at \$340 to \$345; No. 92s at \$345 to \$350; No. 94s at \$350 to \$355; No. 96s at \$355 to \$360; No. 98s at \$360 to \$365; No. 100s at \$365 to \$370; No. 102s at \$370 to \$375; No. 104s at \$375 to \$380; No. 106s at \$380 to \$385; No. 108s at \$385 to \$390; No. 110s at \$390 to \$395; No. 112s at \$395 to \$400; No. 114s at \$400 to \$405; No. 116s at \$405 to \$410; No. 118s at \$410 to \$415; No. 120s at \$415 to \$420; No. 122s at \$420 to \$425; No. 124s at \$425 to \$430; No. 126s at \$430 to \$435; No. 128s at \$435 to \$440; No. 130s at \$440 to \$445; No. 132s at \$445 to \$450; No. 134s at \$450 to \$455; No. 136s at \$455 to \$460; No. 138s at \$460 to \$465; No. 140s at \$465 to \$470; No. 142s at \$470 to \$475; No. 144s at \$475 to \$480; No. 146s at \$480 to \$485; No. 148s at \$485 to \$490; No. 150s at \$490 to \$495; No. 152s at \$495 to \$500; No. 154s at \$500 to \$505; 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HONG KONG.

CHANG TSO LIN'S WAY WITH TRAITORS.

C.E.R. REVISION COMMITTEE VICE-PRESIDENT EXECUTED.

BELIEVED HAND IN GLOVE WITH MOSCOW.

Harbin, says an N.C. Daily News correspondent, writing on January 18th, is a town which is often treated to great sensations many of which are connected with Soviet Russia, but the latest one has come so suddenly and the results were so rapid that the inhabitants wonder whether the whole affair is not a dream.

Yesterday morning it began to be whispered that on the afternoon before, the Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway Revision Committee, General Yangcho, one of the best known officials in the town both to foreigners and Chinese, had been arrested by the military authorities on instructions received from Marshal Chang Tso Lin. In the evening a further sensation was spread through the town owing to the C.E.R. Board having been suddenly called together for the special purpose of cancelling the position of General Yangcho. But the final sensation was to come, for within 24 hours of the first whisper, a special edition of the Chinese paper the "Kung-Pao" was published announcing the bare facts that the General had been arrested, found guilty in the final degree and that the death sentence had been carried out last night. Thus ended the career of a man who has shot into prominence very rapidly, and in some manner has for some years held the confidence of the Mukden authorities. Exceedingly clever, speaking Russian and English fluently, General Yangcho was a well known figure at all social functions and moved in the best society.

Dealing With The Soviet.

Some two years ago he was accused of having dealings with Soviet Russia, but as no proof could be found, he was allowed to retain his post though from that time a careful watch has been kept on his movements. In the spring of this year he suddenly blossomed out as the chief partner of a new cinema concern called the "Kino-Stage Co.," which promptly erected three new theatres at a considerable cost. It was soon rumoured that these theatres would show many pictures of Moscow produced by Communist propaganda, and it was not difficult to guess where the money for the construction came from. This caused a still closer watch to be kept on the actions of the Chairman of the company, who seemed to be covering other actions under the cloak of a cinema proprietor. Considerable sums of money were advanced to him by the Dalbank, ostensibly against the buildings, but whether they were all used for this purpose is a question.

Concerned In A Plot?

The general assumption is that the General is concerned in some kind of a plot to overthrow the Mukden Government, financed either by Moscow or Canton. There is no doubt that a plot of some kind had been arranged and that General Yangcho was one of the leading spirits and his prompt arrest and execution nipped the plan in the bud.

MARSHAL FENG'S NEW RELIGION.

COMPREHENSIVE FAITH SOCIETY.

Writing to the N.C. Daily News from Peking on January 18th Mr. Rodney Gilbert says: Military agents returning from Ninghsia, Kansu, report that Feng Yu Hsiang is at Pingliangfu. Since the Marshal's return from Moscow supplies have been received from Russia, being mostly German arms, to a total of 850 tons. The whole personnel of the first Kuomintang Army is not over 30,000, and the recent capture of Wu Yuan 100 miles west of Paochow by Fengtien, cuts the line of communication between Urgan and Ninghsia.

It is also reported that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and General Chang Chih Chiang in an effort to command fealty of the Moslems and Kolachui have announced themselves as the founders of a new religious sect called Hungtaohui meaning "Comprehensive Faith Society," which attempts to harmonize the essentials of Christianity and Islam with Kolachui ritual.

(Continued on next Column).

MUKDEN TROOPS' MISCONDUCT.

OPPRESSION AT PAOTING.

BIG ARMY PASSING SOUTHWARD.

A strong indictment of the Northern troops comes from the pen of the Peking and Tientsin Times correspondent at Paotingfu who, on January 18th, writes as follows:

The City at Paotingfu and especially the west suburb is suffering from the military pest. The soldiers harrassing the place now are the Mukden hordes, who are passing through on their way south. Most of them camp here for the night, and many stay for several days at a stretch.

These troops are tramping overland from the north to the south and their method is as follows:—An advance agent visits the residents and spends a notice on the door stating how many and which troops are to occupy the house. In the evening, the soldiers arrive and proceed to occupy the desirable part of the premises. In most cases among the poor, this means that the only available beds and bedding are taken.

Ordinary Food Spurned.

Then the residents are ordered to prepare food and drink for the soldiers. The ordinary fare of a poor family is spurned by the soldiers, as not being fit for the noble "defenders" of the home, and the family is ordered to prepare first class food with meat. Even the cigarettes smoked by the poorer class will not do, and the very best grade of cigarette is demanded. All this without pay, of course, on the part of the Chinese soldiers.

A Bad Incident.

We know of one incident where a mother and father and their four children were driven from their home by the soldiers on a very cold night.

They sought shelter with a neighbour, who could give them house room, but no covers. They kept a small stove going all night to keep them from freezing, and as a result the two smallest children were gassed to death, and the two other children and the mother spent three days in the mission hospital, recovering from the effects of the gas.

Every part of the home is rummaged by the soldiers, who take whatever they want. Then the householder is forced to sign a paper for each soldier on his departure stating that nothing has been taken from the house by him and that his conduct has been exemplary.

In one case, however, an officer, enquired of a householder if the soldiers had asked for anything, and was told that they had asked for flour, whereupon the officer had the soldier beaten. But after these troops had left, four soldiers returned and beat up the householder who had informed. As a result of this, there have been no more reports in the neighbourhood, although there are very few cases where the soldiers pay for anything.

Hated By The People.

These troops are veritable human leeches, sucking the life blood of the people, all of which reflects upon the intelligence of their leaders. How can an army expect to win in a country where all the people are against them? When the soldiers steal all the poor people have and their leaders collect taxes beyond what the people are able to pay, how can such leaders and soldiers expect any help from the populace among whom they operate. One hears on every hand, "Things can't be worse, no matter who comes."

The only results is that they have succeeded in stirring up the suspicions of both the Moslems and Kolachui at the same time alienating the Christians.

Unequipped Rabble.

Marshal Feng's combined Kansu Shensi armies including First Kuomintang is estimated at 100,000 but they consist of an unequipped rabble. Fengtien and Shantung leaders still insist that their large forces on the Kinhan and Tsingpu lines are only concentrated to support Marshals Wu Pei Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, but it is admitted that movement on the Kinhan railway is held up at Shunhsifu because Chia Shih Yuan with 5,000 men holds Changtehfu and refuses Fengtien right of way.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

REHEARSAL FOR ANNUAL INSPECTION.

AWARDS PRESENTED.

The local Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are now busy preparing for annual inspection of the Corps by H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), on Tuesday next at 5.15 p.m. on the Murray Parade ground, details of which were given yesterday.

They are holding a number of rehearsal parades prior to the big event to ensure perfect efficiency on that occasion.

On Sunday there was a big parade at Sookunpoo, the officers present being Assistant Commissioner E. Ralphs, District Superintendent A. Morris, Corps Superintendent Ho Kom Tong, Dr. Valentine, Divisional Superintendents G. Burnett and F. K. Ewart, and Ambulance Officers Leung Sui Sang, Pun Ping Chung, Sze To Chung, Chak Tai Kwong, A. H. Rumbiah, M. A. Khan and Trevor.

During the parade the Assistant Commissioner presented the Chan Chan Nam and Nam Yeung swimming cups to the King's College Division.

Long Service Badges (for six years service) were presented to seven Chinese members of the King's College Division. Long Service Badges (for three years service) were conferred on ten members of the Y.M.C.A. Division; three members of the King's College Division, and two members of the Victoria Nursing Division.

Bars to Medallions were awarded to four members of the Y.M.C.A. Division; one member of the King's College Division; and ten members of the Kowloon Railway Division. Medallions were also conferred on four members of the Y.M.C.A. Division; three members of the King's College Division; one member of the Indian Division; and eight members of the Kowloon Railway Division.

Home Hygiene Certificates were also awarded to six members of the Y.M.C.A. Division; and First Aid Certificates to 18 members of the Y.M.C.A. Division; 23 to the Railway Division and 24 to the Indian Division.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

BUSINESS MEN MUST SPREAD FACTS IN U.S.

"The Philippine problem can only be settled by the people of the United States and it is up to American business men in the Philippines to see that they are furnished with true facts regarding the situation in the Philippines."

This was the gist of an address made, at noon last Wednesday at Manila by John W. Hausermann, vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce Luncheon. Mr. Hausermann said the same afternoon on the President Cleveland for New York, where he will resume his work of informing Americans of the situation in the Philippines.

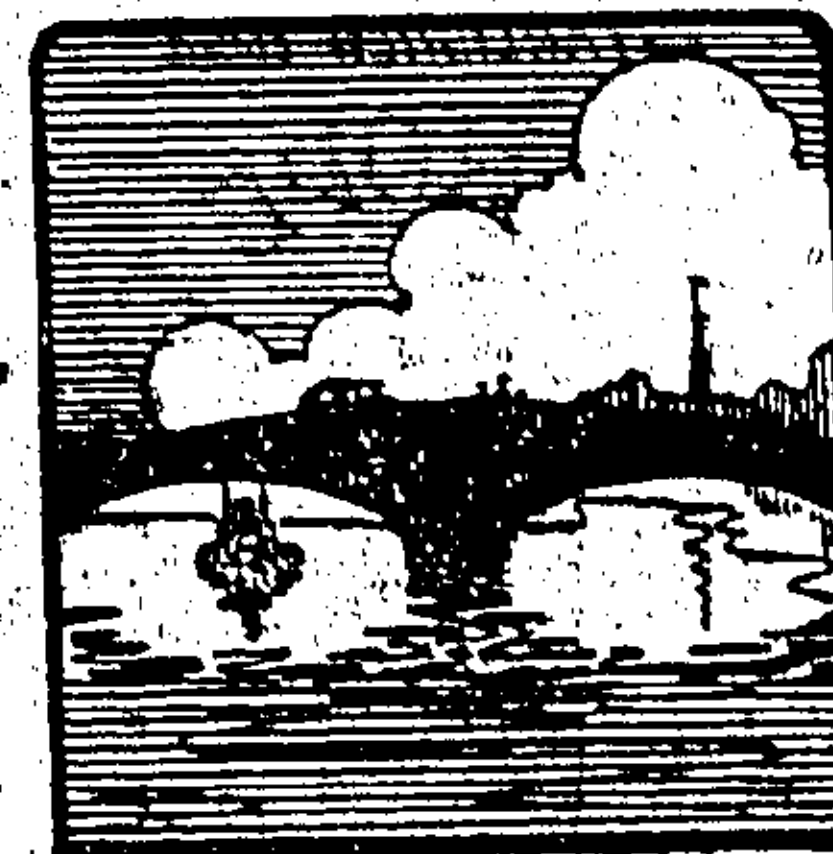
American Public's Indifference. Mr. Hausermann stated that the Philippine problem had only recently been taken seriously by the American public, and that only by informing them of the situation here, was it possible to force Congress to take action.

Mr. Hausermann flung down the gage of battle to American business men in the Philippines, who "have not the moral courage to give their honest opinion." These men, he said, are doing the worst thing possible for American business in the Islands.

It has gradually dawned upon the Filipinos, he declared, that the hearts of American business men in the Islands beat true to the general welfare of the Filipino people. With the exception of a small group of politicians, the Filipino people in general know that the Americans here are working in their interests.

Mr. Hausermann told the gathering how he had returned from a two year campaign in the United States to size up the local situation and that he was returning to present more facts to the American people. The attitude of Americans towards the Philippines has undergone a decided change since true facts regarding the Islands have been presented, and that when Congress convened in 1925, it would be forced to take some action.—Manila Times.

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22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (late Alberts)

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NO OLD STOCK.

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BANDIT RAID ON LIGHT-HOUSE.

KEEPER TORTURED TO DISCLOSE SAVINGS.

LIGHTS UNTOUCHED.

As the result of a bandit outrage in the lonely light station on Elgar Island, a point about 88 miles from Shanghai on the way to Hong Kong, the head Chinese lightkeeper lies seriously wounded in St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, and all his possessions, including the money savings of two years, are in the hands of the robbers.

News of the happening was first supplied to revenue cutters, whose duty it is to victual and otherwise attend to light stations when the str. Awa Maru saw a distress signal flying from the lighthouse on the island. Wireless communication was immediately established by the steamer with Shanghai and revenue cutters despatched to the spot.

There it was found that a band of looters had entered the lighthouse where five keepers were stationed. When the number one keeper refused to comply with their demands for his money they set to work to intimidate him by a series of stabs on different parts of his body. Through refusing to tell them where his money was hidden the keeper was soon severely wounded. In 14 places after which, according to his story in the hospital, the thieves were able to find what they were after and he was left in a swooning condition. The other four light tenders were able to scramble for safety as soon as the robbers put in an appearance and were found locked in the steel compartment of the station. All the head keeper's savings, every available article of clothing or removable property including meteorological instruments were taken off by the thieves, who however, did not tamper with the lights which remained burning throughout the time intervening before the arrival of the rescuers.

The wounded keeper was then removed to Shanghai by the revenue cutter party where he is being treated for his severe wounds at St. Luke's.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—The anti-cyclone has strengthened and spread southward. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, cloudy, drizzle at first, improved later.

"CONFIDENCE TRICK."

CASE RE-HEARD.

MAGISTRATE UPHOLDS PREVIOUS DECISION.

On the application of Mr. D. McCallum for the defence, the case in which a Chinese was charged with fraudulently obtaining a pair of gold bangles from a woman after having won the confidence of her and her husband, was re-heard yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy.

The case, it will be recalled, first came before the same Court about ten days ago, and the accused was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. The application for a re-hearing was made by Mr. McCallum on Friday last, and after further evidence had been given by defendant's sister and a friend, his Worship granted the application for the case to be re-heard.

At yesterday's hearing, his Worship upheld the previous conviction and sentence, and accused was sent back to Victoria Gaol.

BOXER INDEMNITY FUND.

CLAIMS OF H.K. UNIVERSITY.

OPINION IN SHANGHAI.

The following letter signed F. Herlinger appears in the N.C. Daily News of January 14th:—

Sir,—At a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world are centred on China, it would not be inopportune to draw the attention of the Governments concerned to the allocation of the Boxer Funds.

In a recent speech at Hong Kong, the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, said that he could think of no better purpose to which the Boxer indemnity could be put than to the furtherance of the aims of the Hong Kong University.

He earnestly hoped that Parliament would make a substantial allocation to its funds, thereby ensuring the permanence of a new Chinese Faculty and placing the University beyond financial jeopardy.

Surely, the question of the allocation of the above mentioned funds should be left until such time as the amount of the indemnity to be paid to those who, during the recent disturbances were compelled to flee for their lives from the various Concessions has been decided. In the meantime the British Government might grant a round sum in order to alleviate the distress of these sufferers, the amount to be deducted from the Boxer Funds, the settlement would be a thousand times better than any promises of the so-called Nationalist Government, and it would also prove to the latter that there are more ways of killing a pig, than by cutting its throat.

NEW YEAR
HOLIDAYS.MR. SOONG AND MR. SUN
EXPECTED IN CANTON.

EXECUTIONS IN KIANGSI.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The new Chief of Police in Canton is discouraging attempts on the part of the extremists to organise anti-foreign demonstrations and the "Reds," therefore, in order to encourage their followers are circulating a report that Mr. Wang Ching Wei is arriving in Canton to take charge of their affairs. The members of the "Prince" faction have also sent another urgent message to Hankow asking Mr. Sun Fo to return to Canton. Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. T. V. Soong are expected by their friends to spend the New Year holidays in the Southern Capital.

There have been plenty of ugly rumours but the city generally is quiet.

The four principal trade guilds are petitioning the Kuomintang to modify the new land taxes. Mr. Junkee Choy, the Municipal land commissioner, who was the official responsible for the introduction of the taxes is a graduate of Columbia University, New York. He is resigning his post on transference to Hankow where he has been appointed Director-General of Railways. Mr. K. Y. Wu, of the China Commercial Trading Company of Hong Kong, is being mentioned as a likely successor to Mr. Choy.

Reports received in Canton confirm the statement recently circulated that the Kuomintang Army at Kiangsi executed, on January 18th, five "anti-Red" commanders who had previously surrendered. There has, however, been no confirmation in Canton yet of the report that Sun Chuan-fang had ordered the beheading of an alleged Kuomintang agitator at Shanghai.

The Canton Christian College, known also as the Lingnan University, will soon be registered as a Chinese institution. Among those elected to the Board of Trustees are Messrs. Chung Wing Kwong, Chien Shih Fang, Wong Kai Ming, Lam Yat Man, Lee Yuk Tong, Lam Woo, Tse Tsok Kai, Kam Tseng Ching, Kwok Lum Shong, Li Shing Kui, Chan Chow On, and Miss Liu Fung Yen.

ST. PAUL'S BAZAAR.

TO CONCLUDE TO-DAY.

MOTOR-CAR NOT YET DRAWN.

The stalls at the bazaar which has been in progress on the first floor of the China Building since last Friday in aid of the St. Paul's Girls' College building fund for their new college, had a very depleted appearance last evening. There are still, however, many attractive articles for sale and a good rally to-day should see practically everything cleared.

There was a fair attendance yesterday, and the gross receipts have now been raised to over \$14,000.

To-day is the last day of the bazaar, which will be open from 9 p.m. to 7 p.m.

"The Lucky Dip."

The first motor-car, the first prize in the "Lucky Dip," had not been drawn up to last evening. In fact all the first ten prizes except the four mentioned yesterday, remain to be drawn. The prizes so far secured are the 4th, a sewing machine, the 8th, 8th and 10th, all embroidered bedspreads. The other six have still to find winners, including the diamond bracelet and gramophone.

Holders of tickets who have not yet presented them are requested to go to-day, or send a deputy with their coupons so that they can draw a number. The person picking No. 1 will secure the motor-car.

We are informed that should the car and the other prizes not have been drawn when the bazaar closes to-morrow night, the committee will draw numbers from the dip for absent ticket holders.

"SUNNING" PIRACY
TRIAL OPENS.COUNSEL'S STATEMENT
OF THE CASE."DARING AND RESOURCE OF
OFFICERS."

PIRACY LAW AND PENALTIES.

The trial of the ten Chinese committed to the Criminal Sessions from the Central Magistracy on charges arising out of the piracy of the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Sunning*, while that vessel was on a voyage from Amoy to Hong Kong, on November 15th, was opened at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood).

It will be recalled that the hearing of the case at the Magistracy was a record for that Court. It began on December 3rd, and concluded on January 8th, involving 19 morning and 20 afternoon sittings of the Court. Mr. Lindell sat on the case for 11½ hours and wrote 283 folios of depositions. Seventy-seven witnesses were called, 65 of whom were for the Crown. There were 70 exhibits put in, and at the Supreme Court yesterday a further exhibit was added to this number. The case, while it may not last quite so long at the Sessions, in view of the fact that the Court will sit all day on it, is quite likely to create a record for a criminal case there.

The case for the Crown is being conducted by Mr. J. H. B. Nihill (Assistant Attorney-General). Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo) is defending Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 14 accused; and Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Dennys and Dowley) is for the defence of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 accused.

Daring And Resource.

Mr. Nihill's opening was extremely lengthy, but very lucid, and his address concluded at 3.35. Mr. Nihill paid a very warm tribute to the daring and resource shown by the Captain and officers of the *Sunning*.

The Accused Charged.

The reading of the lengthy indictment took ten minutes. The main charge against them is one of piracy with assaults, with intent to murder, and with unlawful acts endangering life, contrary to Section 2 of the Piracy Act.

The assault section refers to assaults carried out against Captain James Pringle, and Messrs. T. P. Beatty, J. W. Hurst, W. Orr and A. Duncan, other officers of the *Sunning*.

Another part of the indictment refers to the driving of Mr. G. Cormack, the Chief Engineer, and certain passengers towards the bridge of the *Sunning*, in order that they might be used as a shield against the officers of the ship, who were then armed, and holding the bridge.

The indictment went on to refer to the act of piracy by stealing, with force and violence, the ship and firearms, two boats, and \$9,200 in money, in charge of two commanders.

Variety Of Articles.

The prisoners are then charged with stealing a variety of articles, including money, mostly from passengers. These articles, include a motor tyre; a pair of trousers and \$120 in money, four diamond rings, three pieces of silk, a waistcoat and trunk and \$1,800 in money, a hand basket and counterpane, a gold and jade chain, two bangles or bracelets, two finger rings and a rain coat, a watch, a watch and jacket, a trunk and 14 Yuan Shi Kai silver dollars, an under jacket, \$10 in money, a suit of clothing. All these articles mentioned, with the exception of the last named, are the property of passengers who were on the *Sunning*.

Another Charge?

After the reading of the indictment, Mr. Nihill asked leave to amend it by the addition of a further charge.

Mr. Alabaster and Mr. Sheldon said that they considered such a procedure in a case as the one before the Court to be somewhat unusual.

Mr. Alabaster, speaking on the question of law, said that, although he had only just been advised that Mr. Nihill intended to make this application, he was prepared to proceed with legal argument should his Worship wish.

Mr. Justice Wood: I am inclined to the view that another count should not be heard at the same time as a capital charge. I am also inclined to the view that piracy is not a felony in common law.

Mr. Nihill: I do not wish to embarrass my friend by arguing it at a moment's notice.

Mr. Justice Wood: If the verdict is in the prisoners' favour, the Crown want to be free to proceed on other matters.

Mr. Alabaster: It would be a question of a separate indictment, not of a separate count.

Mr. Nihill: Quite. But at what time?

Mr. Justice Wood: It is not necessary to add an additional count at the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Nihill: Would your Lordship be willing to add one later?

Mr. Justice Wood: Would you be prepared to make an application?

Mr. Nihill: Yes, My Lord.

Mr. Justice Wood: I am not prepared to bind myself. If necessary the point can be argued when it crops up.

Case Opened.

The jury was then empanelled as follows:—Mr. H. J. Lamb (foreman), Messrs. H. Hyndman, J. C. V. Ribeiro, F. G. Samways, F. Taylor, P. N. Xavier, and W. Saenger.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Nihill said that there could be no member of the jury who had not read or heard of many of the incidents connected with the charge against the prisoners. They must realise that they had to listen to the trial with fresh minds, and must judge the issue on the evidence brought before them at that Court.

They would understand that in all matters of law, it was not his duty to direct them, but in order that they might understand from the start the very grave nature of the charge, he would say something connected with the penalties. The men were charged under an Act of Parliament passed shortly before the late Queen Victoria's Accession to the Throne. Anyone found guilty was liable to the death penalty.

Death Penalty.

Mr. Nihill went on to say that piracy had been described as the sea term for robbery. If the jury imagined a set of circumstances which amounted to robbery, they would know what piracy was.

Robbery was when a man forcibly took away property from another against his will, either with, or without, violence.

In the old law of England the death penalty was imposed for a large number of offences, but as more humane methods crept into the law, the death penalty had been done away and, as a matter of fact, was only retained for murder, high treason and piracy. The reason why it had been retained for piracy was that the heinousness of the offence was such that there was no case in support of its abolition.

Mr. Nihill said that he regretted that he could not produce a model of the ill-fated vessel, but, with his Lordship's permission he would put before the jury a series of photographs of a sister ship.

Mr. Nihill then went on to describe the *Sunning* in detail with the help of photographs.

Dark Picture Of Villainy.

During his outline of the case, at the afternoon sitting of the Court, Mr. Nihill paid a tribute to the Captain and officers of the ill-fated vessel.

He said: I think the jury will agree with me that while it is a very dark picture of villainy on the one hand, it is relieved by the daring and resource shown by the ship's officers in circumstances of very great peril.

Mr. Nihill then went on to deal with the boats which left the ship. After dealing with what happened during the time the pirates were in control of the *Sunning* from 4 p.m. to midnight, and in partial control from midnight until the boats left, counsel detailed the seizure of property and money from the passengers and commanders.

Mr. Nihill then related the parts played by individual prisoners.

Evidence Called.

Sub-Inspector Vincent and another witness were called to prove photographs and plans; and Captain James Pringle, Master of the *Sunning*, went in the witness box at 3.45.

He was still giving evidence when the Court adjourned until this morning.

MURDER OF CLUB CARE-
TAKER.SEQUEL TO DISCOVERY AT
KOWLOON CITY.CHINESE SEAMAN FACES
CAPITAL CHARGE.

The discovery by the police on November 16th of the body of a caretaker and accountant of the Sik Ying Seamen's Club, 18, Cheung On Street, second floor, Kowloon, who had been brutally murdered on the previous night, or during the early hours of the morning, had a sequel at the Criminal Sessions, which opened at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), a Chinese seaman, Tsu Sang, was charged with the murder of Ip Tsui.

The Attorney-General (Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C.) is conducting the case for the Crown, and Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy is for the defence.

Case Outlined.

In his opening statement, Sir Joseph Kemp said in some cases the evidence for the prosecution was so clear and overwhelming that it seemed that there could be no answer on the part of the defence. He would say quite frankly that the case before them was not a case of that class. It might be that the defence would have some perfectly satisfactory kind of answer which might explain the evidence for the prosecution in a way entirely favourable to the prisoner. That was not absolutely necessary, as should the defence satisfy them there was a reasonable doubt, then they would return a verdict of "Not Guilty."

In the case then being tried he submitted that on the evidence, as he hoped to put it before them, there was sufficient to justify them in bringing in a verdict of "Guilty."

The Evidence To Be Called.

The Attorney-General related how the caretaker-accountant was found dead. On the morning of the 16th several people failed to obtain admittance to the Club owing to the door being closed. A chopper was noticed lying outside the premises.

In the afternoon one man climbed through the hole in the lattice work and saw a light burning, and a man's legs on the floor. The police were informed and the body of the caretaker was found lying underneath a trestle bed. The chopper, which was outside on the top of the stairs was examined by the Government Bacteriologist, Dr. E. P. Minett, and it bore traces of human blood.

When charged at the police station on November 26th, the prisoner made a confused statement, in which he denied that he killed the caretaker.

Evidence to be called concerned articles of clothing which were left in the deceased's charge by a seaman employed on the *President McKinley*. These articles were missing when the discovery of the body was made and were found in the prisoner's possession when arrested. Also found in his possession was a singlet with deceased's initials on it.

Evidence would be given by members of the Club who saw the prisoner in the company of the deceased at the Club the night before the murder, also by a witness who said that he saw the deceased and another man lying on an opium bed on the night that the murder took place. Later, he had identified prisoner as the man he thought was lying on the bed.

Prisoner in previous evidence, said Counsel, had made statements as to his movements on the days previous to the murder, stating that he had been on board the *President Pierce*. Evidence as to the dates of sailing of this ship would be given by an employee of the Dollar Line.

Prisoner also referred in his statement to his movements on the night of the murder, admitting that he had been at the Club, but stating that he left at 1.30. If this was a.m. then he had left shortly after the murder took place, commented the Attorney-General. A Chinese monk who lived in the adjoining house deposed to having heard cries shortly before that time. He had not investigated the cause of them.

Medical evidence would be to the effect that the deceased died from the results of a wound in the throat. There were also other wounds.

The Evidence.

Evidence was then called for the Crown, which bore out the Attorney-General's opening address.

The case proceeded throughout the afternoon, and a number of witnesses had been called when the Court adjourned until this morning. It is expected that the case for the Crown will conclude to-day and that the defence will open.

(Continued on next column).

GOLD BANGLES FOR OLD
NEWSPAPERS.

WOMAN'S CREDULITY.

SHARP SENTENCES ON TWO
ROGUES.

The amazing credulity of a Chinese married woman who was induced to part with a pair of gold-mounted bangles, valued at \$25, for a bundle of old newspapers purporting to be bank-notes was told in Court yesterday afternoon, when two plausible Chinese, one of whom is well-known to the Police, were charged before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy, with false pretences, and conspiring to defraud.

The woman's evidence was to the effect that she was accosted by the No. 1 defendant, at about 1.30 p.m. on December 28th, who asked her where Tai Kok Tsui was. While she was telling him the way, the second defendant came up and also began to explain the shortest route to Tai Kok Tsui. Whereupon the first defendant said to her and the second defendant that "Since master and mistress have been so kind to explain the way to me, would not master and mistress be so kind as to guide me there, and I will compensate them with a bank-note each."

Continuing, witness said that she and the second defendant guided the first defendant to Tai Kok Tsui, but when they were nearing the railway bridge, the first accused produced a bundle wrapped in a handkerchief and told witness that it contained ten \$10 notes. The second defendant added that there were ten \$50 notes. Witness was then asked to take the whole parcel to change at a money changer's, but she was requested to hand over her pair of gold bangles to the first defendant as security. Witness said she hesitated, but the second defendant took off his own gold finger ring and handed it to the first defendant, saying at the same time to witness "see I can trust him with my ring and you may also trust him with your bangles."

After this she did not demur any more. She started to take her bangles off, but found that the clasp would not yield, so she went to a goldsmith shop near by to get the clasp off.

When the bangles were removed she handed them to the first defendant, who gave her the parcel purporting to be bank-notes and instructed her not to undo the bundle in the street lest some snatchers might take it away from her. Witness then proceeded to the nearest money exchange shop and the two defendants said that they would wait for her at the corner of the street. When witness arrived at the exchange shop, the unwrapped the bundle and to her surprise she found that it contained nothing but a bundle of old newspapers. She rushed back to find the two defendants, but they had decamped.

An Old Offender.

The matter was reported to the Police with the result that the two men were arrested in Yau-mat on January 1st. One of the men was found to have been banished from the Colony for life in 1918, and to the charge of returning from banishment, he said that he had just come back to fetch his wife. To the charges of obtaining jewellery from the woman by means of false pretences, both pleaded "not guilty."

The Court found both men guilty on all counts. The first defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently. The second defendant, received 19 months' hard labour and 19 strokes of the birch for returning from banishment, and on the charges of false pretences and conspiracy, he was given 8 months' on each count. The sentences are also to run concurrently.

The case proceeded throughout the afternoon, and a number of witnesses had been called when the Court adjourned until this morning. It is expected that the case for the Crown will conclude to-day and that the defence will open.

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ONE REASON WHY—

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BECAUSE

ALL RESERVE STOCKS OF PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, ETC., ARE KEPT THE YEAR THROUGH IN COLD STORAGE; REFRIGERATING CHAMBERS BEING PROVIDED IN THE BASEMENT BENEATH OUR STORE.

YOUR COOK-BOY WOULD PROBABLY NOT BE AT ALL INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE STATEMENT, BUT YOU FOR HEALTH'S SAKE SHOULD INSIST ON HAVING FOOD THAT HAS BEEN KEPT FREE FROM CONTAMINATION—ASK FOR A PASS-BOOK TO-DAY.

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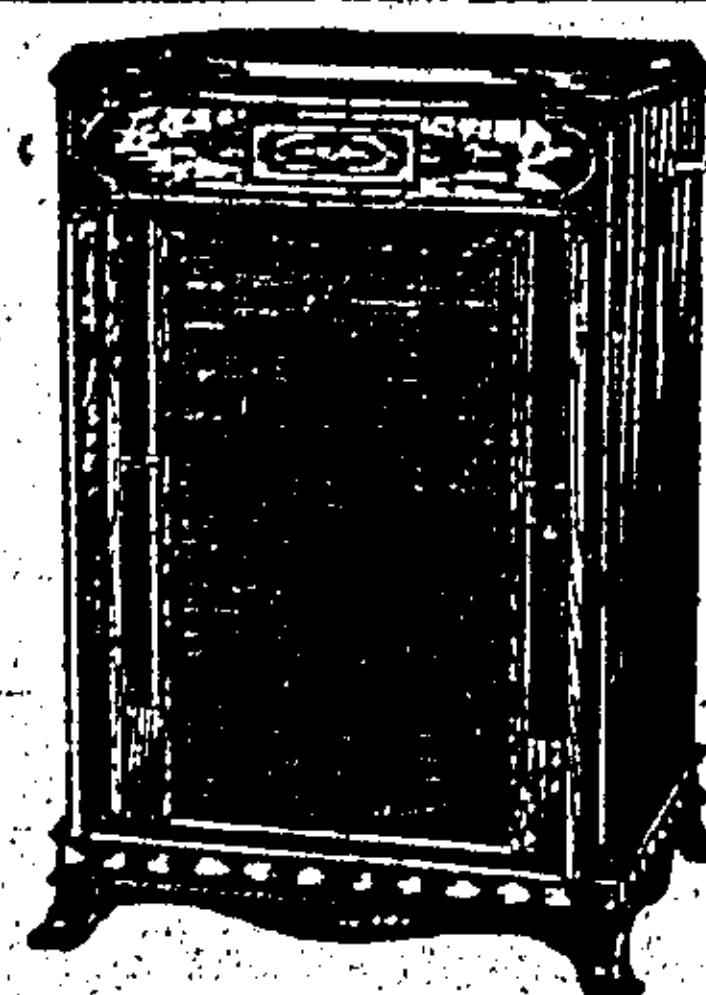
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As long as everyone writes, everyone will need a Pencil. As a gift, useful alike to young and old and to persons of either sex, the "Eversharp" cannot easily be beaten. From \$3.50 upwards is its modest demand.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

THE BOOKSHOP.

CHATER ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. E. ROSE Having RETIRED from his Firm his Interest and Responsibility CEASED as from DECEMBER 31st, 1926.
SIEMSEN & CO.
 HAMBURG, CHINA & HONG KONG.
 Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4451]

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Name of this Company has been CHANGED to **REISS, MASSEY & Co., Ltd.**
R. L. LEWIS,
 Director.
 Hong Kong, 19th January, 1927. [4452]

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS
TUESDAY, 25th JANUARY, at 8 p.m.

MEMBERS intending to be present are requested to submit their names NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY, 20th INSTANT. Seotmen, not Members of the Society, may attend the Dinner on the same terms as Members but should first communicate with the Undersecretary.

P. TOD,
 Joint Hon. Secretary,
 c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 [4454]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE Undermentioned Share Certificates having been Declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Against the Negotiation of These Shares. Duplicate Certificates will be issued One Month hence, and the Original Certificates, unless recovered within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL and VOID.

Certificate No. 274 for 100 Shares
 Numbered: 90151/90250
 Certificate No. 275 for 100 Shares
 Numbered: 90251/90350
 All in the Name of—
OHAN CHUNG YAT.
S. J. JORDAIN,
 Secretary.
 Hong Kong, 14th January, 1927. [4453]

NOTICE.

THE MARRIAGE Registry has been transferred from the SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS to the LAND OFFICE, SUPREME COURT, Hong Kong.

PHILIP JACKS,
 Registrar of Marriages,
 THE MARRIAGE SECRETARY,
 SUPREME COURT,
 Hong Kong.
 [4130]

NOTICE.

MONIES up to \$400,000 are Available for Investment on First Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation.
 Apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
 1, Des Vaux Road Central,
 Hong Kong.
 Hong Kong, January 18th, 1927. [4441]

INAUGURAL RACE MEETING FOR CHINA PONIES.

INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB
 AT MACAO
 On 5th & 6th FEBRUARY, 1927.

EVENTS—FIRST DAY.

- 1.—The OPENING CUP (One Round)—Winner, \$400.
- 2.—The ARIZ PRIZE STAKES (Five Furlongs)—Winner, \$250.
- 3.—The Governor's Cup (One Mile)—Winner, \$350.
- 4.—The MACAO STAKES (4 Mile)—Winner, \$300.
- 5.—The PRIMA GRANDE STAKES (Three Furlongs)—Winner, \$250.
- 6.—The U-U Stakes (Half Mile)—Winner, \$300.

EVENTS—SECOND DAY.

- 1.—The CANTON STAKES (Three Furlongs)—Winner, \$250.
- 2.—The HONGKONG STAKES (Half Mile)—Winner, \$250.
- 3.—The HONG KONG PLATE (4 Mile)—Winner, \$300.
- 4.—The JOCKEY CUP (Five Furlongs)—Winner, \$250.
- 5.—The LADIES PRIZE (Half Mile)—Winner, \$200.
- 6.—The INAUGURAL STAKES (One Mile)—Winner, \$700.
- 7.—The VICTORY CUP (Five Furlongs)—Winner, \$250.
- 8.—MAPOO RACE (Half Mile)—Winner, \$100.

Entries CLOSE at 3.00 p.m. on the 27th JANUARY, 1927.
 * Entrance Fee—\$5
 * Entrance Fee—\$3
 * Entrance Fee—\$10
 * Entrance Fee—\$20
 (Sd.) LU LIM 100,
 Chairman.
 [4445]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRY FORMS May Now be Obtained at the FACILITY. Entries CLOSE on the 25th JANUARY. [4443]

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Board Room on THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, at 8.15 p.m. The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend.
 Hong Kong, January 14th, 1927. [4446]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1926.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st JANUARY, 1927, both dates inclusive.
DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
 General Managers. [4449]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.
 The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY to THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
 Secretary.
 Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927. [4399]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDS-CHIE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
 (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN AND GENOA.

THE Steamship

"ZOSMA (7)"
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 24th January, 1927, will be subject to Rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd January, 1927, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong.
 Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underinsured in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
 General Agents,
 Hong Kong, 17th January, 1927. [4450]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"
 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 24th January, 1927, will be subject to Rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before 31st January, 1927, or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 General Agents,
 Hong Kong, 17th January, 1927. [4447]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

THE DATE for the CLOSING of ENTRIES has been POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m.
 By Order,
C. E. BROWN,
 Secretary.
 [4439]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1927, at 5 p.m., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LINTHARD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before This Date.
 Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STALLS, Race Course, Horse Race Club or LINTHARD & DAVIS. [4401]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

A SOCIAL AND DANCE will be held at the DIOCESAN SCHOOL, on SATURDAY, 22nd INSTANT, at 8.30 p.m. All Old Boys and Friends are invited to Attend. Tickets (\$2 Per Head) can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. B. C. RANDALL, c/o Messrs. BARNARD & POTT, 10c House Street. Applications should be sent in before WEDNESDAY, 19th INSTANT. [4448]

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, MACAO AND HONG KONG.

IN Connection with the Proposed Voluntary Liquidation of the above Firm, owing to the Death of Mrs. J. H. VAN GENNEP LUBERS, the Sole Proprietor, All Persons having Claims Against or Owning Monies to the Firm's Estate, are Requested to Send Particulars thereof to the Macao Office before MONDAY, 23rd of JANUARY, 1927. [4438]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 7879 for 8 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up Numbered 62191/62096 and 65605/65608 in this Society standing in the Name of Mrs. MARIA WU DA SILVA, of CANTON, has been declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the 8 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
 General Manager.
 Hong Kong, 6th January, 1927. [4392]

TO LET.

NO. 43, GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON with all modern appliances.
 Apply to: **SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.** [4353]

TO LET.

A EUROPEAN SHOP in NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
 Apply to: **HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
 4025 Alexandra Buildings. [4425]

TO LET.

NO. 44, DUDELL STREET.
 Apply to: **THE HON. SECRETARY, CLUB LISITANO.** [4214]

TO LET.—Furnished, at the PEARL PLANTATION ROAD, Six Roomed HOUSE, Four Bath Rooms, all Modern Conveniences.—Apply **DEACONS.** [4448]

TO LET.—Furnished HOUSE on PEARL All Modern Conveniences.—Apply Box No. 4421 c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [4421]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLATS, three, four and five roomed, modern bathrooms, flush, etc. Also one two roomed and one three roomed Bungalow on way to Repulse Bay and Fanling respectively for rent or sale on easy terms. **SMALL INVESTOR'S.** Tel. C. 4630.

TO LET.—From 1st FEBRUARY NO. 2 NORTH VIEW, 2nd Floor, Roomed, BUNGALOW, Two Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, and Recently Extensively Repaired.—Apply **DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING.** [221]

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INTIMATIONS.

FINE SHERRIES.

SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

FULL GOLDEN

of very superior quality;

grown and bottled by

Anto. R. Ruiz Y. Hermanos.

Xeres de la Frontera,

specially selected.

"Tis royal wine! Makes glad

Sight, scent and taste.

Pour then!

There glows a spark of fire

Within its depths.

A subtle fragrance from it

Upwards steals.

And in the drinking,

Know rich promise

Bounteously fulfilled."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

PHONE C. 616.

BIRTHS.

EDMONSTON.—On January 11th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. EDMONSTON, a daughter.
PARSONS.—On January 12th, at Shanghai, to Rev. O. B. and Mrs. PARSONS, a daughter.
MARRIAGES.
DAILEY.—GARNETT.—On January 10th, at Liverpool, WILLIAM EDWARD DAILEY, Liverpool and Shanghai, to Ida Porter Garnett, Lauriston, Beech-Lane, Calderstones.
LONDON.—RAMSAY.—On January 13th, at Shanghai, PRINCE EDMOND, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. LONSDEN, of Devonport, to MARJORIE MUR, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE RAMSAY, of Clydebank, Scotland.
PEARSON.—TESTER.—On January 12th, at Shanghai, HANOLD ARBUTHNOT PEARSON, M.C., D.F.C., elder son of Rev. and Mrs. E. OXLEY PEARSON, Guernsey, to IRENE MAY TESTER, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. TESTER, St. Leonards, Sussex.
SHEPHERD.—WEARING.—On January 11th, at Shanghai, GEORGE CLIFFORD SHEPHERD, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. SHEPHERD, to GRADY'S BOLDEN WEARING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. WEARING.
DEATHS.
BARRETT.—On January 11th, at Shanghai, Rev. Brother C. BARRETT, C.M., aged 72 years, 47 of he, passed at the Procure des Lazaristes in Shanghai.
CASTRO.—On January 12th, at Shanghai, PRISCILLA CASTRO, widow of the late FLORENO MANCEL CASTRO, aged 37 years.
 Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
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cognition in the early nineteenth century, it was driven, as it were, underground and resorted to secrecy which it enforced by administering strange and weird oaths. It might seem far fetched to apply such a principle to Russian activity, and yet if recent events are surveyed a like conclusion must be arrived at. Russia seeks expansion in a material sense, as well as in the sphere of political power. Under the Czarist régime, this policy found expression in the Crimean adventure, and was promptly crushed by the combined forces of France, Turkey and England. Russia sought to emerge in the south, through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. She was stopped by her failure in the war of 1854, and so turned her attention eastward.

After the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway, she asserted her supremacy in Manchuria and cast covetous eyes on Korea, but here again she was balked in her aim, for in the ensuing Russo-Japanese war she was compelled to acknowledge defeat, and once more had to abate her claims. When the 1914 crisis was precipitated through the rivalry of Russia and Austria in the Balkans there were hopes that, being allied with the French and British, she would at last achieve her object, secure supremacy in the Balkan area and so become a Mediterranean power. But once more she broke down under the strain. Discontent with an incompetent régime, which had involved the nation in a succession of national reverses and in national disgrace, led to such a profound revulsion of feeling that the existing form of Government was overturned. But although the revolution destroyed the Czarist system, and the new rulers realised the utter futility of pursuing the national aims by force of arms, it does not follow that such aims are abandoned. National ambitions cannot be eradicated in this manner. Denied expression through one channel, they must seek other outlets and it is to the credit, or discredit, of Russia that she has discovered a process which she believes will produce the same result as military conquest. Suppressed three times in the field of war, she resorts to the subtler and more devious methods of intrigue and propaganda. Russia is fighting her battles with Europe in China. She is doing it cunningly, effectively and cheaply. Even though the subsidies to the Chinese war lords may be heavy, the prize at stake is well worth the gamble. It is no less than a predominant position in the Far East. And this without the loss of a single soldier or the expenditure of anything more than a few million roubles. It is a new method of conquest which failure in the recent war, has forced upon Russia. A new technique for gaining ascendancy has been evolved, and China is the field in which the new experiment in warfare is being tested.

Russia believes in internationalism on Russian lines, a confederacy of Soviet republics, with Moscow as the spiritual, or rather political, centre. The manner in which this is to be achieved has been duly worked out. It follows on the lines of the Russian revolutions. First the nation has to be paralysed by strikes, and boycotts, and reduced to such a state of poverty and misery, that the suffering mass of the agitator. It will see red, and will then in sheer desperation turn to any quick remedy as a cure for its political and economic ills. Again it is to the credit, or discredit, of Russia that she has

realised that China is the most fertile field in which to sow her doctrines, for China, lagging far behind Europe in industrial development, is poor and her people are illiterate—two specially favourable conditions for the Russian propaganda. The south of China may be deceived by the Russian pretensions, but the north, much nearer to the Russian borders, is not likely to be hoodwinked in the same way. Until the South realises the nature of this insidious poison which is being injected into the people, and disowns connection with the Soviet, its progress to the north and to Peking will be retarded, if not completely checked. Its policy, as long as the connection is maintained, will always be under suspicion.

The name of Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., has been changed as, from January 18th, to that of Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), has consented to distribute the prizes to students at Queen's College on Friday, 25th, at 11 a.m.

Mrs. F. Mattos, a Portuguese lady living at No. 468, Nathan Road, has reported to the police the theft of a Singer sewing machine from the verandah of her home.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, said to an old woman who had been granted a free hawkers licence from the proceeds of the Poor Box:—"Well, you might say 'Thank you' instead of merely saying 'yes'."

A thief charged with possession of stolen fireworks at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, explained that the fireworks were given him as a present, and that he was stopping to thank the giver, Mr. Linzell remarked: "I hope you did \$5 or ten days."

During the week ended January 15th the following cases of infectious disease were notified:—Two Chinese cases of diphtheria (one fatal); one British and one Chinese case of enteric fever; one Chinese case of cerebro-spinal fever. On Monday one Chinese case of enteric fever was reported.

The son of a shopkeeper at No. 16, Gough Street, has run away from home after rifling the shop's till and stealing all the cash contained therein, amounting to \$540. The lad's father went to the Police Station and made a report of the theft on Monday. A description of the boy was also supplied with the report.

The death is announced of a well-known Shanghai "piece-goods man," Mr. Wm. Martin, of Messrs. Wm. Martin & Co. Mr. Martin, who had been in indifferent health for a considerable time underwent an operation a month ago. His widow is at present in England with their son and daughter, who are at school.

Members intending to be present at the Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society Burns' Anniversary Dinner, to be held at Volunteer Headquarters, next Tuesday, at 8 p.m., are requested to submit their names not later than to-morrow. Seotmen, not members of the Society may attend the dinner on the same terms as members, but should first communicate with Mr. P. Tod, joint Hon. Secretary, c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Sentence of three weeks' hard labour was indicted at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a Chinese who was caught in the act of stealing a cash-box from a butcher's stall at Whitfield. Sergt. Langley said that the butcher returning to his stall, after a brief absence saw the man making an attempt to move the cash box and "kicked up a considerable noise." This scared the accused away, but he walked straight into the arms of a lakong.

The Superintendent of the Cosmopolitan Dock at Kowloon has reported to the police the removal into the Kwong Wah Hospital of a workman who was injured by a boiler plate falling on his right leg.

Resealing of the will of the late Mr. William Murray Scott, formerly of Hong Kong, and late of Wakefield, Haslemere, Surrey, who died at No. 21, Bentinck Street, Middlesex, on June 23rd, 1926, has been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinsop, solicitor, Hong Kong, the appointed attorney of Helen Gertrude Scott, the widow of the deceased, and executrix. The late Mr. Murray Scott left estate in Great Britain of the net value of £15,155.5.10, and estate in Hong Kong of the net value of \$24,936. The will contains various bequests to his wife and relatives at Home.

JUNK ROBBERY.

BOAT SEIZED BETWEEN FAU- TAU MUN AND CHING CHOU.

ARMED MEN MAKE SUCCESSFUL HAUL.

Three men, two armed with revolvers and one with a rifle, robbed a junk yesterday, and decamped with cargo and money to the total value of \$117.

The boat left Shauiwan yesterday morning for Peng Chau Island, Mrs. Bay, and when between Fau Tau Mun and Ching Chou, it was attacked by the three robbers, who boarded the junk. The master of the craft and his grandson were bound and thrown into the hold. The robbers then transferred the cargo of rice and kerosene into their own boat and made good their escape in the direction of Stanley.

CHINESE DENTIST IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED CHLOROFORMING WOMAN WITH INTENT TO ROB.

DEFENDANT SAYS CHARGE IS A "FRAME UP."

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REUTER'S TIMELY COMMENT ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

SOUTHERNERS' ADVANCE NONE TOO CERTAIN.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

WILLING TO NEGOTIATE: NOT PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO VIOLENCE.

HANKOW QUIET: CHANGSHA IN A FERMENT.

Reuter's comment on the military situation in China is opportune, as it is certainly being taken too much for granted that the Cantonese will continue to advance. As is pointed out, not only have they still strong opposition in Sun Chuan-fang and Wu Pei-fu but Chang Tso-lin has not yet entered the arena. He commands the Fengtien Army, which foreign military authorities declare is "the best military machine in China." This may not be saying much, but still it may be enough to give pause to overmuch certainty with regard to Cantonese military prowess.

The British Government's attitude with regard to China is unchanged. They are still willing to negotiate but they intimate that they are not prepared to "surrender to violence or threats of violence," no matter how blatantly Bolshevik the threats may be.

Hankow is stated to be "very quiet," but evidently there still continues to be considerable ferment in Changsha.

The gravity with which the so-called Belgian Concession at Tientsin has been "handed over" to the so-called Chinese Government is ludicrous when it is borne in mind that the "territory" in question comprises a few acres and that, at the present moment, it has not only not a single Belgian resident but not even a single foreign resident. It is populated solely by Chinese; and Reuter aptly describes the wretched place as a "funk-hole" for Chinese political refugees.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CANTONESE ADVANCE NONE TOO CERTAIN.

FENGTIEN TROOPS BETTER EQUIPPED.

SUN AND WU HOLDING THEIR OWN AT PRESENT.

PEKING, Jan. 18th.

Most of the comments from abroad on the Chinese situation appear to take for granted that the Nationalists are certain to continue to advance, and will soon control Shanghai and probably all China. This is by no means certain. Sun Chuan-fang and Wu Pei-fu are at least holding their own against the South at present, while Chang Tso-lin has not yet entered the fray. Foreign military officials all state that Chang Tso-lin possesses much the best military machine in China. His troops are superior to the Cantonese in numbers, munitions, training, equipment and staff organisation. Hence, if the clash comes, Chang Tso-lin can easily defeat the Nationalists unless his men are disaffected by Bolshevik money. Wu Pei-fu is still embarrassed by the disloyalty of his subordinates, and unless he can speedily advance southwards, the Fengtien troops are expected to participate. The Fengtien military officials claim that if they launch an attack they can capture Hankow within a month.

WHAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE PREPARED TO DO.

WILL NOT SURRENDER TO VIOLENCE.

SHANGHAI ENTITLED TO PROTECTION.

RUGBY, Jan. 18th.

Regarding the situation in China it is understood that while the British Government are prepared to negotiate with the Chinese on a liberal basis, they are not prepared to surrender to violence. So far as Shanghai is concerned, the view generally taken here and strongly held is that the 50,000 foreign residents, who have settled in Shanghai under guarantee of Treaties which have existed for so many years, are fully entitled to complete protection of their lives and interests.

Government's Policy Unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 18th.

The Cabinet discussed for two and a half hours, at their meeting yesterday, the subject of China. While no official statement is obtainable, it is learned that the Government's policy is unchanged, namely, it is ready to negotiate with the Chinese in a liberal spirit, but cannot be expected to surrender to violence or threats of violence. Earl Birkenhead, Mr. Amery and other Ministers who are at present abroad are returning to London during the next few days. It is gathered that while there has been no general "recall" of the Cabinet, the members are naturally anxious to be available for consultation.

EARTHQUAKE IN TOKYO.

SHARP SHOCKS BUT NO DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Jan. 18th.

There was a sharp earthquake this morning, the heaviest shock being in the northern districts of Tokyo, where clocks stopped and some old walls collapsed, but there was no material damage and no casualties. The Central Observatory stated that the shock centred in the sea.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

WHY THE PREMIER DOES NOT RESIGN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Jan. 18th.

An Opposition member of the Lower House caustically interpellated the Premier, referring to the "unsatisfactory condition" of his administration and asking why he did not resign. The Premier replied that his resignation was not called for under present conditions. Further interpellations are expected in a few days.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A SHANGHAI STRIKE.

RIDICULOUS DEMANDS BY TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.

POLICE CURB ROWDYISM.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17th.

All the trams in the International Settlement stopped running this morning, following the refusal of the Tramway Company to concede demands of the workers, which include a 20 per cent. increase of pay and an additional month's pay at China New Year. At one of the sheds this morning a group of about 50 strikers attempted to break up three trams, but after the windows had been smashed a squad of police arrived and restored order.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBITUARY.

LORD AND LADY BEARSTED.

LONDON, Jan. 17th.

The death is announced of Lord Bearsted of Maidstone, whose wife also died last night. Lord Bearsted, who was better known as Sir Marcus Samuel, had travelled widely throughout the Far East. It was he who introduced the transport of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal. He developed large oilfields in Japan and received the thanks of the Admiralty for his work in assisting the naval forces regarding the supply of oil during the war. He was knighted in 1893, made a Baronet in 1903, a Baron in 1921 and a Viscount in 1925. He held many other decorations, had been a Lord Mayor of the City of London, as well as Sheriff of Alderman. His heir is Capt. the Hon. Walter Horace Samuel, who is Chairman of the Shell Transport and Trading Company. The late Lady Bearsted was the only daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Benjamin.

An Interesting Announcement.

PEKING, January 17th.

Dr. Wellington Koo and M. de Warzee, accompanied by experts and Secretaries, met this morning at the Foreign Office to inaugurate negotiations for a new Sino-Belgian Treaty.

Dr. Wellington Koo, in an opening speech, dwelt on the fact that the Treaty must be based on equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty. M. de Warzee replying, made the startling announcement that Belgium was prepared to return to China all the rights conferred on Belgium by the Convention of February 6th, 1903, in the Belgian Concession at Tientsin, reserving only private property rights, in order to show sincerity and goodwill to China.

Dr. Wellington thanked Belgium for voluntarily renouncing her claim to the Belgian Concession and stating that a Commission of experts would be appointed at the earliest possible moment to arrange to take over the control thereof.

"Refugees' Funk Hole."

PEKING, January 18th.

With regard to the Belgian offer to hand over their Tientsin Concession, it is interesting to note that the China Year Book for 1926 gives the population thereof as:—Foreigners, nil; Chinese, 2,000. The territory is thus infinitesimal and is apparently used chiefly by the Chinese as a "funk-hole" for political refugees. The Belgian action is thus merely a friendly gesture.

(Continued on next column).

PRICE OF BRITISH DOMESTIC COAL.

EFFECT ON THE COST OF LIVING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 18th.

The fall in the price of domestic coal, following the return to work of the miners in Great Britain, is reflected in the reduction of the cost of living during December. On January 1st, it was approximately 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, compared with 70 per cent. one month earlier.

EMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

IMPROVEMENT WITH RESUMPTION OF COAL MINES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 18th.

The Labour Ministry Gazette, reviewing the state of employment in Great Britain during December, says that with the resumption of the coal mines there was an improvement in employment in nearly all the principal industries. Among the 12,000,000 work people insured against unemployment the percentage of unemployed on December 30th was 11.9 as compared with 13.5 one month earlier and 10.4 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S WONDERFUL INVENTION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 18th.

An Englishman, employed by the Marconi Company, has invented a method of facsimile telegraphic transmission, which is regarded as a significant development in the evolution of wireless telegraphy and which, it is claimed, will dispense with the keyboard operator, reduce the possibility of error and save time and money.

INDIA'S TARIFFS.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TARIFF BOARD.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New Delhi, Jan. 18th.

The Government of India has published a Bill enforcing the main recommendation of the Tariff Board and continuing the protection of the industry for seven years; also abolishing the bounties on production, but instituting changes in import duties.

U.S. TRADE.

LAST YEAR'S ENORMOUS BALANCE.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th.

The United States' favourable trade balance last year amounted to \$378,000,000. Exports \$4,810,000,000; imports \$4,432,000,000. Imports are \$290,000,000 above that of the previous year but exports \$100,000,000 lower.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CONSULATE DOORWAY.

New York, Jan. 17th.

A clockwork bomb exploded in the doorway of the Italian Consulate. The whole neighbourhood was shaken and windows were smashed, but there were no casualties.

The police, who have arrested a man charged with complicity in the outrage, are of opinion that the bomb was intended for the Headquarters of the "Furriers Union" which is in the same building as the Consulate and which has been described by the American Federation of Labour as "dominated by communist influences."

Why Painters Dislike Signor Mussolini.

LATER.

A second man has been arrested in connection with the bomb explosion. Both arrested men are painters, one of whom is alleged to have asserted that the bomb was thrown in protest of Signor Mussolini's attitude towards labour, especially towards painters.

TACNA, ARICA DISPUTE.

PERU REJECTS U.S. OFFER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th.

The text of the Peruvian Note to Mr. Kellogg, U.S. State Secretary, now published confirms that Peru has rejected the American proposal to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute.

NICARAGUA'S CIVIL WAR.

MANAGUA, Jan. 18th.

A hundred rebels were killed in a battle near Tepehuan.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

WHAT THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS FORMULATED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 18th.

The London Chamber of Commerce has formulated a demand that the International Telegraph Conference should be remodelled and that regulations originally intended to meet conditions when long distance ocean telegraphy was in its infancy should be reorganised in the light of modern developments. It is stated that the existing conventions tend to restrict instead of to encourage advances in cable telegraphy and radio transmission. Cable companies hitherto represented in an advisory capacity only should, it is suggested, serve on the international conference, which now consists solely of representatives of national postal administrations. Representation for cable uses is also suggested. Reorganisation, it is contended, is overdue even on the present constitution, which gives one vote alike to countries like Britain, in which long distance telegraphy is of immense importance and to those such as Liberia and Senegal, with relatively small interests in the subject.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S "COLLEGE OF DEFENCE."

A NEW INSTITUTION.

Rugby, Jan. 17th.

There assembled for the first time to-day, the new College of Defence set up by the instigation of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The object of the formation of the College is to train officers and civilian officials of the three services—Navy, Army and Air Force—in the broadest aspects of strategy. These men would have a vital part to play in any organisation put in motion on mobilisation. There are thirty places in the College and twelve are being reserved for officers from the Dominions. The subjects studied will be naval and military history, political influences, the strategy of economics, supplies, Imperial wireless communication, and so forth. The result aimed at is the creation of a combined General Staff for the Empire. The Commandant of the College will be furnished every two years by the respective services. The first Commandant is Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Richmond.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARIANS.

TO VISIT MALTA.

Rugby, Jan. 17th.

A delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association will leave London to-morrow, for Malta, in response to an invitation of the branch of the Association there.

Travelling by train to Syracuse, the members will proceed thence to the island in the British warship, H.M.S. *Bryony*. The delegation includes Lord Peel, First Commissioner of Works, who is the Chairman, Mr. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, and five other Conservative Members of Parliament, four Labourites and one Liberal.

SIR A. D. ACLAND'S ESTATE.

Rugby, Jan. 17th.

A fund of 210,000 to enable young men and women between the ages of 20 and 30 to go abroad to study industrial, social or educational conditions of interest to co-operative or Labour movements, is provided by the will of Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, who was a former Liberal Minister for Education.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPIMUM COMMISSION.

NINTH SESSION OPENED.

GENEVA, January 17th.

At the opening of the League of Nations' Opium Commission's ninth session, Sir John Campbell, (India) was elected President. Italy was represented for the first time on the Commission, by Signor Cavazzoni. The proceedings are being attended by a United States' observer.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH CUP MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 17th.

Meeting for the third time in the third round of the English Cup competition, Reading and Manchester United re-played on neutral ground at Birmingham to-day. Reading won by two goals to one.

Reading are now due to meet Portsmouth in the next round—at Reading.

U.S. NAVY.

PROVISION FOR THREE ADDITIONAL LIGHT CRUISERS.

[JOE AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th.

The provision for beginning the construction of three additional light cruisers, which was defeated in the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., has now been inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill by the Senate Committee.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT NEW DELHI.

VICEROY OPENS THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, Jan. 18th.

With an impressive full dress ceremony, H.E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Irwin) opened India's splendid new Parliament Building, which will house the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."

SERIES OF FRAUDS ON PAWN SHOPS.

The case in which a Chinese is alleged to have aided and abetted a number of his dupes in victimising local pawn-shops by pledging articles purporting to be solid gold, again came up for hearing at the Central Magistracy on Monday.

At previous hearings Mr. Duncan McCollum, prosecuting, stated that it was alleged that the defendant manufactured rings, hair presses and other articles of jewellery out of ordinary iron, covering them with a thick layer of gold. A number of these articles had been pawned by the accused's "dupes," one of whom is at present serving a sentence of eight weeks' hard labour following his conviction by Mr. R. E. Lindell a week or so ago. Mak Chak, the master of a frame maker's establishment in Lower Macao Street, stated that he bought a hair-press from the accused. In order to test its genuineness he took it to a pawn-broker's shop where he was arrested. He was tried, convicted and sent to jail for two months, a sentence he was serving at the present time. The case was again adjourned.

CAPTAIN'S FIGHT WITH SEAMAN.

A MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

SEQUEL TO STRUGGLE ON A WHARF.

P. Batten, who was charged in H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, last Friday, with having assaulted his superior, Capt. Joseph L. Sprott, master of the str. *Demodocus* about midnight on Thursday, was found guilty by Mr. G. W. King and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared for complainant, accused being unrepresented.

Capt. Sprott said that he was returning to the ship just before midnight and he noticed trouble on the wharf and accused the third steward and accused. He said, "Batten, don't be a damned fool, go to your room," and "Gurry (the third steward), go to your room." The steward moved off, but Batten jumped over the side of the ship on to the wharf and said, "you called me a damned fool."

Batten then, according to witness, struck him on the nose and mouth. He fell and injured his wrist. Witness then rose and struck accused being further injured. Seamen then separated them and witness went on board ship.

Deck Boy's Evidence.

Samuel Gurvin said that he saw Batten pummeling a deck boy named Egan and told him that if he wanted to fight anyone, he would take him on. They were about to go on to the dock when "the captain saw us and told me to 'knock off'." Witness did not see the first blow struck. He saw them wrestling, after which he saw complainant straighten up and strike accused. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Edward John Smith, deck boy, said that the captain struck defendant twice in the chest before he retaliated. Mr. King:—Are you sure of that?—Yes, he struck him twice in the chest, then Batten struck him and the sailors separated them. Mr. King:—(to accused)—Why did you strike the captain?—The captain hit me first or I would not have struck him. Mr. King then gave judgment of the month's imprisonment with hard labour, as stated above.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S CONJUGAL AFFAIRS.

WIFE'S DIVORCE PETITION.

TEMPORARY ALIMONY AND LAWYER'S FEES GRANTED.

[THROUGH AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Los Angeles, Jan. 18th.

The conjugal differences of the household of the film star, Charlie Chaplin, are being freely ventilated in the newspapers in connection with the petition for divorce by Chaplin's wife, Lita Grey, whom the Court to-day granted temporary alimony of \$4,000 monthly and a further \$4,000 for her lawyer's fees pending the hearing of the suit.

A DISHONEST AMAH.

GETS ONE MONTH FOR STEALING.

Charged with stealing her mistress' silver handbag containing \$5.50 in money and a gold finger ring, a Chinese amah was prosecuted by her employer Mrs. I. Cullen, of No. 22, West Terrace, Kowloon Docks, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning. The defendant, who was stated, to have stolen the purse during her mistress's absence from her room, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

SHANGHAI'S TOWN HALL SOLD.

WELL KNOWN BUILDING SOLD FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.

IMPORTANT DEAL IN PROPERTY.

The old Shanghai town hall located at 50, Nanking Road, for many years a landmark in the International Settlement, has been sold, the deal having been consummated through the agency of the Asia Realty Co., says the *N.C. Daily News*. The purchaser of the property is the China Co., Ltd., which plans within two years to construct a modern department store to be known as the Dah Wah Co. The old town hall site was bought by the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1882 from S. Daly for the sum of Tls. 25,000, the area being 7,500 sq. ft. at about Tls. 3,700 per mow. Owing to street widening the net area now is 8,428, or approximately 60 per cent. more. The total consideration for the purchase of the site by the China Co., Ltd., is reported to be Tls. 1,200,000 by officials of the Asia Realty Co., who negotiated the deal.

Although the Municipal Council purchased this site in 1882, it was decided the next year not to build although Mr. Kingsmill, one of the prominent ratepayers of that day, in the spirit of prophecy said that market might be needed there 15 years in the future, whereupon the Council decided to use the ground as an open market. In 1889 the present building and market were built, the architect being F. M. Graton, and superintended by Charles Mayne, Municipal engineer. The total cost of the town hall building and market was Tls. 200,000. The present building has been used by the Shanghai ratepayers as a town hall and general meeting place for many years, and much of the history of the present International Settlement has been transacted in this building. The Municipal Public Library is also located there, as well as the previous headquarters of the Shanghai Volunteer units.

The China Co., Ltd., which is the official name for the Dah Wah Department Store was organized by Yuan Tuck Chen, who is now chairman, and is assisted by Mr. Thornton Lee as secretary. The company is a purely Chinese enterprise and is incorporated in the local magistracy's register in Shanghai. The company's activities will comprise general department store, bank, insurance, restaurant, hotel, and roof garden amusements with an up-to-date ball-room somewhat similar to the three department stores on Nanking Road near by. The capital of the new company is \$8,000,000, and according to present plans construction will be started shortly, and it is hoped part of the building will be ready for occupancy within two and one-half years. The new building will be some eight stories in height and will cost about \$1,500,000, and in all probability will have a tower which will be illuminated at night. This important real estate deal further to consolidate the vicinity around Chekiang and Nanking Roads as the leading retail section of Shanghai in the future with promise of even greater traffic in that area than now exists, it is most heavy. This naturally indicates further increases in land values along this main Shanghai thoroughfare.



HARMONY!

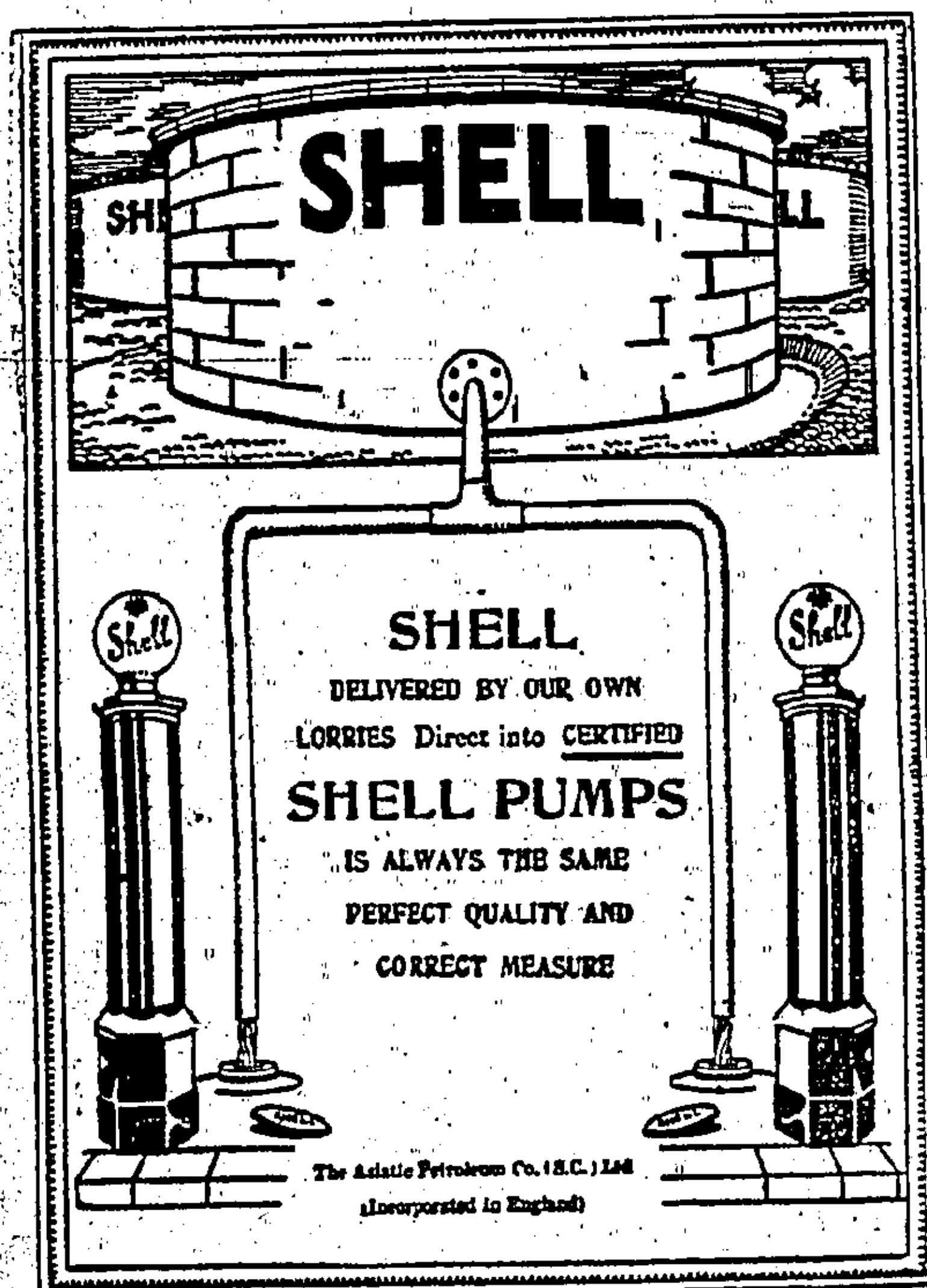
IF a motor tyre is to serve well—no yield road surface and slight security on all the varied road surfaces covered by a motor car, the motor tyre must work harmoniously with the car, the road and the driver. The motor tyre must be strong enough to carry the motor car.

IN THE DUNLOP CORD TYRE

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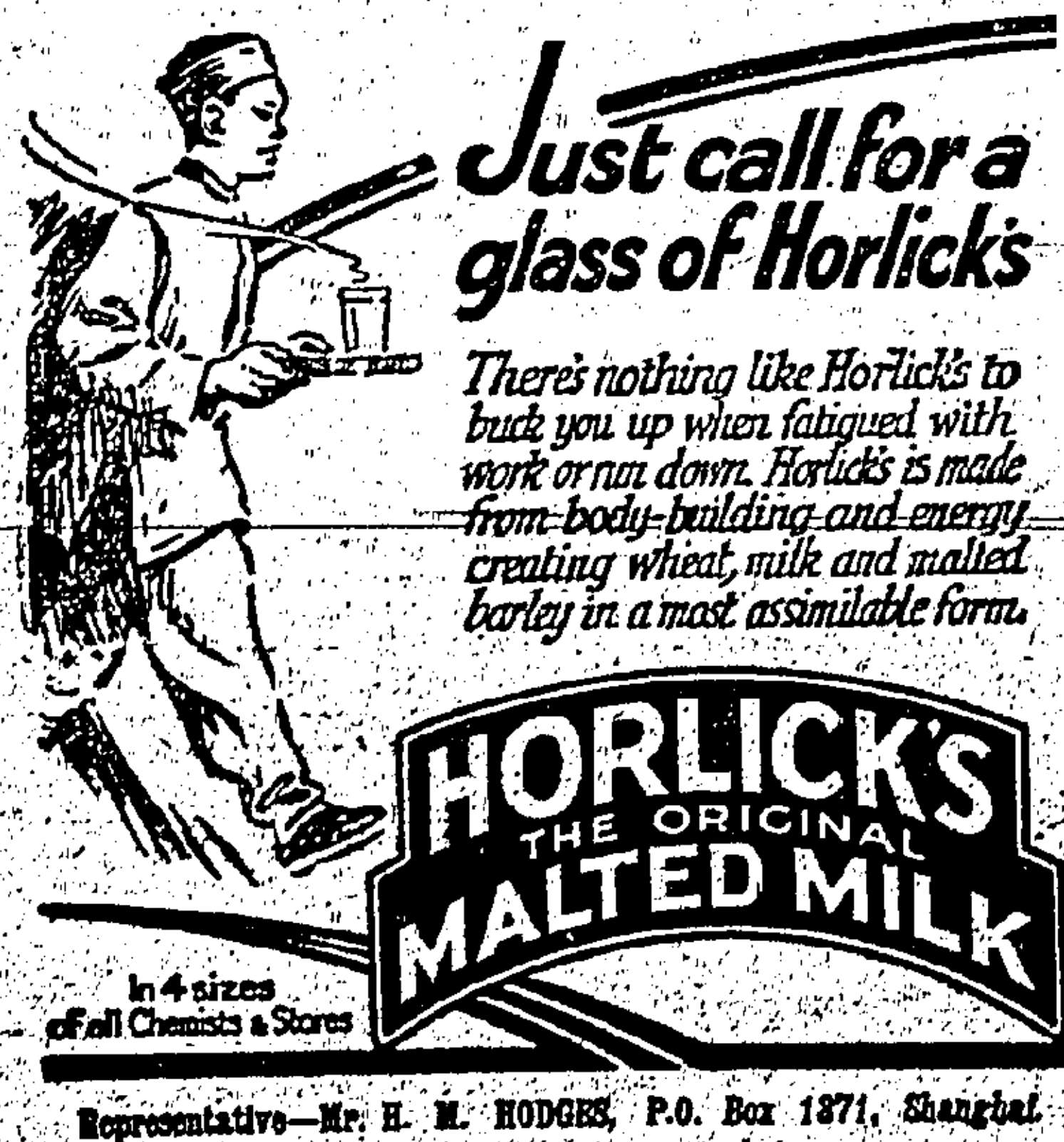
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HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

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Motoring Notes: A Weekly Review dealing with matters of interest to all local motorists.—

Local Garages and Parking—Road Openings—Lorries by Night—The Car and the Railway.

(BY AN OWNER-DRIVER.)

LOCAL GARAGES AND PARKING.

A local house owner has just discovered that a garage attached to a house is a very great asset. He wants to let his house.

In Hong Kong, owing to the steep slopes at every place that has not yet been built over and that is suitable for a residence, it is difficult to arrange for a flat piece of ground upon which to build a house. In future, anyone who plans to build a house will be foolish if he does not also plan to build a garage.

THE ESSENTIAL CAR.

It is useless to talk about "the good old days" and wish that we lived in those times of the easy going folk. We don't. Most of us should be very thankful that we don't because we should have had far less time at our disposal for healthy recreation. What the non-wealthy European residents of Hong Kong did for their health before the days of motor-cars, motor-cycles and decent roads can only be imagined. They most certainly did not have the same facilities for healthy exercise that they now have.

To-day the mechanical method of transport is an essential part of life in the tropics.

Any house that is to be built must have a garage attached to it.

The unfortunate owner of a house adjacent to Stubbs Road has no garage. He finds that it is difficult to let his house. It would be let at once with a garage. Very few houses on the Peak have a garage. In the days when most of the houses were built neither architects nor property owners had sufficient foresight to see that the day was coming when the car would be an essential part of any householder's equipment.

Is it possible to believe that anyone in Hong Kong who can afford to pay \$300 a month rent for a house will not be able to afford to keep a car?

It therefore does seem to be absurd that more endeavour has not been made to supply garages for houses with rentals exceeding, say \$200 a month.

Nowadays in England people who pay about one-fourth that annual rent demand a garage with the house.

MORE GARAGES NEEDED.

The wealthy man can make the best of a bad job by paying wages to a chauffeur and thus being more or less independent of the position of the nearest available garage. His petrol bill goes up.

Can anything, however, be more absurd than for a man living on the Peak being compelled to send his car down to sea level for a garage?

The crying of the Peak residents is "more garage accommodation please." No doubt their association has duly considered the matter.

It is, however, a subject in which the local Automobile Association has an interest.

Everyone who wishes to see people enjoying the advantages of motoring at a reasonable price will sympathise with the Peak residents.

Then why not more garages? Is it a matter for private enterprise or are people waiting in the hope that the local Government will do something?

Anything concerning politics is entirely out of place in these notes, but it may be excusable to say that it is hardly the duty of a Government to provide garage accommodation any more than it is the duty of a Government to provide housing accommodation.

Of course, there are some people who want the Government to provide everything. That is not, however, the general view of the community.

It is accepted that in emergency, when private enterprise is unable to meet a difficult situation, the Government can come to the help of a community.

The housing shortage in Great Britain was such an emergency. The high rents that were charged for houses in Hong Kong led the local Government to offer some sort of assistance to those who wished to build houses some years ago.

The present position with regard to garages seems to be this. The accommodation for Peak residents is at present inadequate. How shall it be remedied?

Why not appoint a small committee consisting of representative members of the local Automobile Association and the Peak Residents' Association? They could explore the whole situation and the possible sites.

PARKING PROBLEMS.

In other parts of Hong Kong garages have been formed by making what appear to be caves in the hillside.

There is a great need for more garage accommodation in the central district of Hong Kong.

Many a motorist who drives his car to the office every day would be well advised to place it in a garage during the day rather than to leave it exposed to the sun and the rain.

He would also benefit the lady-drivers who come to town later in the day for shopping.

Parking spaces are really intended for the motorist who leaves his car for a few hours, not for the man who occupies the same space each day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. These problems have become urgent and need a satisfactory solution if motorists are to be encouraged in Hong Kong.

Why should motorists be encouraged? enquires the elderly gentleman of a generation that drove horses when he was younger. His idea of speed was that of a gallop by a horse drawing a hansom cab.

After all motoring does do something to increase trade. Not only the local agents, the shipping companies and the tyre makers, but also the petrol vendors, the lubricating oil sellers and the repair shops benefit. In any case we cannot put back the hands of the clock. Motors are an integral part of modern life in Hong Kong and we must do our best to help the motorists.

ROAD OPENINGS.

It is inevitable that, from time to time, the surface of roads must be repaired. Also the various pipes, electric cables and telephone wires that are buried beneath the road cannot be expected to last for ever. Consequently motorists must accept the inevitable and be prepared to drive over roads that have gangs of labourers at work on them.

On the other hand those who are responsible for the repairs of roads, electric cables, drains, etc., have a very definite duty to the public, especially to motorists.

The great difficulty in this part of the world is the "make-do" attitude of the Chinese workman.

He does not seem able to realise that he must clear up any mess he may make in the course of doing a job of work.

BAD BUMPS.

Any European who has had experience of Chinese labour will tell you that much praise can be given because of industry, ingenuity, etc.

What aggravates those who have responsibility is the constant need of supervision. There are some extremely good Chinese foremen but they sometimes fail to understand that after a day's work the mess should be cleared up.

In Hong Kong the Public Works Department, the Hong Kong Electric Co., the Gas Co. and the Telephone Co., all have periodic efforts to get at something buried beneath the road surface.

A few days ago the writer was in a car—fortunately not his own—that was being driven quite carefully by the car owner.

It was at about 8 p.m. and the speed of the car was less than twenty miles per hour.

Red lamps warned us of road repairs, but there was an opening for traffic between the lamps.

Boards had been placed in such a manner that the car bumped badly. It was so bad that the steel bracket carrying the folded hood snapped off because the hood was jerked out of place.

The owner of the car had some hard words to say about the Hong Kong Electric Co. It explained vehemently that it is a wealthy public utility company and that the least it could do is to have reasonable supervision of road openings.

"Why cannot they finish off a job quickly by employing night shifts," said the infuriated owner of the car. "Why should they be allowed just to please their own sweet convenience and simply ignore the public?" he continued and unburdened himself of much wisdom that had been accumulated for years as a result of road bumps caused by public utility companies and others.

"Write to the local Automobile Association," said the writer of these notes to the still angry driver. "I hate writing letters," was the reply.

After a little time had elapsed he added: "It usually happens that I soon forget all about the unpleasant incident."

"Have you forgotten that awkward corner just to the west of the bridge above Glenalee and along the Robinson Road. You always complain about it to me—why not write in about it?"

"The trouble is that one does not like to get other people into trouble," was the reply.

"Well, you have got some trouble to-night. It will cost you a new bracket."

In the end he seemed relieved to think that the matter would be mentioned in these notes. He was so pleased about it that he indulged in a little flattery.

"Perhaps something will be done. Any number of influential people read these motoring notes," he remarked.

"Like yourself they decide to carry out good resolutions when they read such humble suggestions. Sometimes (again like yourself) they forget to do so."

LORRIES BY NIGHT.

A motorist innocently enquired a few days ago, why heavy lorries are allowed to use some of the main but narrow arteries of Hong Kong traffic during the business hours of say from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The answer is, of course, because the traffic authorities do not stop them.

It has possibly never occurred to the police that some motorists would be grateful if prisoners were taken to and from the courts in the police vans during hours outside the limits of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Light lorries, if say one ton, are often urgently needed and no true motorist would wish to put back the clock that registers transport progress.

It used to be necessary to obtain a police permit to use hand trucks in certain districts and no doubt the permit system causes delay and is a nuisance to everyone concerned, including the police.

It may, however, be compulsory to have some such system if the number of motor vehicles in use in Hong Kong increases in the near future as much as some of us believe will be the case.

AT THE ROOF GARDEN.

The booking of tables for the local Automobile Association's first annual dance goes on apace, but it is as well to remind members that every effort should be made to persuade motorists not only to attend themselves but to bring their friends.

A plan of the many tables may be seen at Moutrie's and it is quite an easy matter to send a note to that firm if the time cannot be spared to call.

The dinner dance is to be held on Friday next (21st inst.). Excellent music and a special menu will be provided. It will be a much better show than on any ordinary night. The efforts of the Hon. Secretary have been untiring. Every one should help at once. Don't wait until the last minute.

THE CAR AND THE RAILWAY.

There is a railway to Canton and perhaps if there had been a main road suitable for mechanical transport instead of a railway the annual loss to Hong Kong might have been less.

Owing to the tunnels and embankments and bridges the cost of building the railway from Kowloon to the border was very great.

One half of that amount of money had been spent upon road improvements we might have had a 100-foot road between Kowloon, Shatin, Tai-po and the border.

The railway is finding the competition of motor lorries hard to meet. Railway engineers are straining every nerve to produce new inventions.

In that connection it is of interest to notice that the remarkable invention of the engineer named Constantinesco was inspired by railway interests.

The inertia weights and the other paraphernalia which are so ingenious (and the purpose of which is automatically to vary the ratio of force and distance) were designed with the object of pulling heavily freighted trains more economically up gradients.

If Constantinesco can gain experience and reliable data by means of experiments on railway locomotives it will be all to the good.

On the other hand if the invention is successfully applied to the automobile it will also make transport by means of the motor lorry more efficient.

REDUCED COSTS.

Every year, as machinery used in transport becomes more efficient, so does the cost of transport decline.

In England in about the year 1740 it cost half a crown to move a load of one ton a distance of one mile. The only method of transport was the pack-horse and the tracks were so rough and badly made that often the horse sank in mud to the haunches.

Sixty years later, say in 1800, roads properly built, were being used and wheeled vehicles were pulled by horses. Canals had also been constructed. The result was that the cost of transport per ton-mile had been reduced to 8d. It is now less.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

A comparison between present day cost of transport for hoisted vehicles and motor lorries may be made by using some interesting figures recently published by the Sunderland authorities concerned with the problem of cleansing the city.

It was found that the cost per ton of refuse moved by the hoisted vehicles was 6/6d. With a motor lorry the cost had declined to about 5/6d. The distance that the ton was carried is not given so that the figures are only comparative.

This latter cost (5/6d.) included an allowance of 25 per cent. for interest and sinking fund.

What compelled the authorities to use the motor lorries was the obvious fact that the collection and disposal of house refuse would have to be accelerated, and improved to keep pace with the growth of the town.

Many of us believe that in Hong Kong all refuse should be collected by motor lorries. It should surely be consumed in refuse destructors.

NEW ALL-BRITISH CAR TO CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

Britain has produced another dangerous competitor for the speed crown of the world. This is the new Napier Campbell racing car, which has been built to the order of Captain Malcolm Campbell under conditions of strict secrecy at the Robin Hood Engineering Works.

The construction of this unique car has occupied some years of the closest thought. Apart from the engine itself it is an experimental car, in which every part had to be specially designed, made, and tested before it was built into the construction.

Captain Campbell's car is British throughout. The engine chosen for its reliability, light weight, and power, is a Napier-Lion, developing over 500 h.p. at 2,200 revolutions per minute. Mr. C. A. Villiers designed the enormously strong frame and Mr. Joseph Maina the chassis and the epicure gear-box. Frame and forgings were supplied by Messrs. Vickers. The wheels were built by Messrs. Whitworth, and the tyres are Dunlops.

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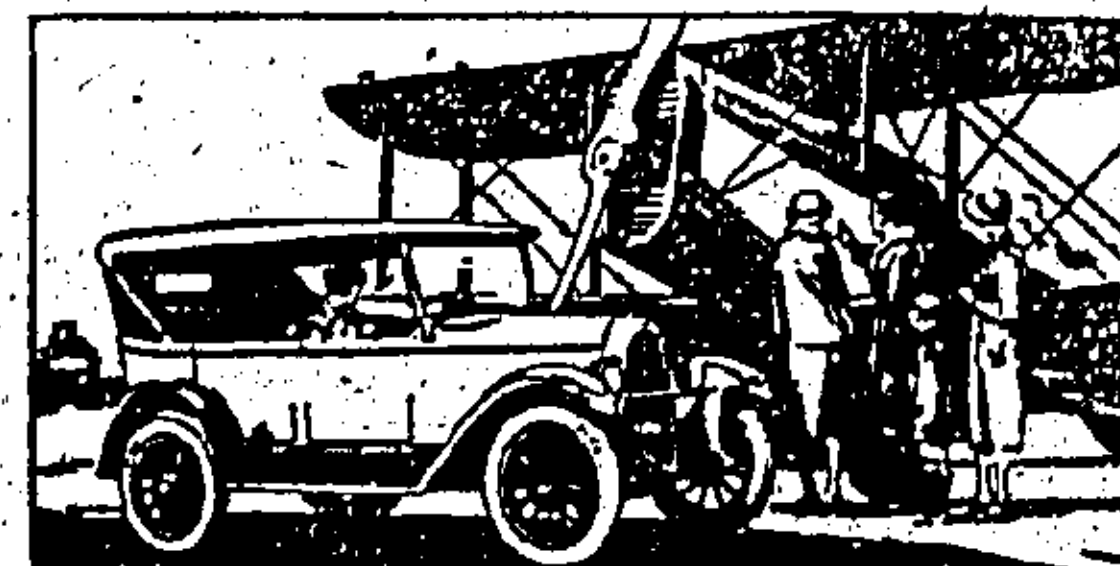
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The new Overland Whippet is revolutionizing all previous standards of motor car value



The Whippet is built for power and speed—of enduring materials

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Consider what the Whippet offers for its low price. Four-wheel brakes... It has a "high torque" 31 horse-power motor of small bore and long stroke—giving you tremendous power at low power cost... Travels 35 and more miles an hour... It will pick up in 13 seconds from 5 to 30 miles an hour.

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The economy of this modern car

doubles the value of your motoring money. It travels 35 miles to the Imperial gallon of petrol—over 1,000 miles on a gallon of oil. Oil pump keeps engine perfectly lubricated at all times. Tyre mileage is exceptionally high.

Resale Value

The mechanism and finish of the Whippet are of enduring quality. Long after you have bought the Whippet its design will be up-to-date. These facts make for high resale value.

See the Whippet—drive it—know why it makes other light cars obsolete

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Canton Distributor:
Mr. F. FELD.

WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

INTEREST AMONG SHANGHAI CHINESE.

SELECTION OF NORTHERN TEAM.

Great interest has been aroused among the Chinese followers of the soccer game, especially at the present time in the selection of the interport players, says the N.C. Daily News. Although the final selection of the team going down to Hong Kong this year is in the hands of the Selection Committee of the S.F.A., yet it would not be out of place here to air the Chinese views on the different possible representatives. The suggestion, it is understood, is forthcoming in good spirit, there being no jealousy shown.

Of the goal-keepers there is not much choice between Tetstall and Ho, both having shown splendid goal-keeping ability. Ho is good in the nick of dangerous attacks, being able to fist, kick and slide. Many, however, consider this risky play. Tetstall has the inclination to cling to the ball unduly long and it is hazardous if the opposing forwards are fleet-footed.

In the back line Brown is undoubtedly the pick of the four. He is steady and scarcely ever mis-kicks. The choice of the other full-back is split between Turner and Lau. Fung sometimes does unexpected things and moreover is handicapped by his height—about five feet six.

Everybody seems to agree to place Gash in the centre-half position and Gash's fitness calls for no comment. The flank halves may be taken by Price, Harry or Crawford. Leong is an experienced footballer but somehow or other public opinion differs in this respect that he does not possess the colossal strength to meet the bustling Hong Kong soccerites.

Of the forward line the Chinese suggest to put C. H. Chen on the extreme left, and W. T. Lee, in partnership with Chen, as the left-inside. Marcel or Tordy should be in the pivot position, though the latter did not show up in the trial match on Sunday. Baxter should go on the extreme right, and Sinclair in the last game at the Pioneer Field failed to attract the Chinese eyes as a suitable partner with Baxter. Therefore, the choice of a right man for the right-in post vexes the public minds. C. N. Brown works hard but parting shots are not effective enough.

It is a pity that the services of some of the old interporters are not available, otherwise Goldman would be the favourite to fill the centre-forward position and Phillips or Collaco should release Sinclair or somebody else for the right-inside duty. Judging from the team as lined-up below, the general opinion is that the Shanghai's defence line is very reliable and will stand a lot of beating, but the attackers are not so formidable as they should be.

The following is the selection given by interested Chinese enthusiasts:—

Goal-keeper: Tetstall or Ho; full-backs: Brown, Lau or Turner; half-backs: Gash, Price, Harry or Crawford; forwards: Marcel or Tordy, W. T. Lee, C. H. Chen, Sinclair or Begg and Baxter.

SHANGHAI LADIES' GOLF.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

On Tuesday last, the final of the Shanghai Ladies' Open Golf Championship was played off, between Mrs. T. M. Burton and Mrs. Tweedie, Stodart, over the Hungsao Golf Club course, play commencing at 9.30 a.m. The winner was Mrs. Burton, who was generally, and quite correctly as has been proved, considered the favourite from the first. She was the winner of the 1923 championships at Hungsao and Kiangwan and had excellent prospects in 1925 which, however, did not materialise, owing to serious sprains in cross-country riding. She has played twice in the Scottish Ladies' Championship at Orkney Bay and St. Andrews and was a regular entry for Lanarkshire County before she came to Shanghai.

(Continued on next Column).

LEAGUE CRICKET.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

ROYAL NAVY v. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club ground yesterday, the Royal Navy had little difficulty in beating the Royal Artillery. In contrast to the muggy weather in Hong Kong, it was dry at Kowloon throughout the match.

The Artillery batted first and were dismissed for 116 runs, of which the partnership between Capt. Parkes and Lieut. Smith produced 84 runs for the fifth wicket. Lieut. Col. Cantrell was in form with the ball and took 5 wickets for 44 runs. The Navy then scored 119 for the loss of 5 wickets.

Scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.	
Capt. Howard, ran out	3
Sergt. Leach, c. Shaw, b. Cantrell	7
Lieut. Wright, c. Newall, b. Cantrell	0
Col. Meade, b. Cantrell	0
Capt. Parkes, c. Venn, b. Beatty	35
Lieut. Smith, c. Beatty, b. Emley	50
Lieut. S. Stanley, c. Armistage, b. Cantrell	9
Mr. Gar. Fegden, c. Sparkes, b. Cantrell	15
Sergt. Rule, run out	1
Gar. Roberts, b. Beatty	0
Sergt. Gifford, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	116

Bowling Analysis.	
Lt. Col. Cantrell	12.1-0 44 5
Lt. Cdr. Beatty	12-1 23 2
Capt. Stargess	3-0 27 1
Lt. Emley	3-0 17 1

ROYAL NAVY.	
Rev. Venn, c. Rule, b. Wright	0
Flight-Lieut. Brewerton, c. Fegden, b. Wright	23
Lieut. Sparks, l.b.w., b. Wright	11
Lieut. Stargess, b. Wright	14
Lt. Col. Cantrell, c. Gifford, b. Rule	17
Lieut. Comdr. Shaw, not out	14
Lieut. Emley, not out	21
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets)	119

Bowling Analysis.	
Lt. Wright	14-0 44 4
Sgt. Rule	8-1 35 1
Sgt. Leach	5-0 29 0
Lt. Smith	1-0 8 0

League Table.

By their win, the Royal Navy take a big jump in the League table now and their position compares favourably with other teams:	
Division I.	P. W. L. D. Pts.

Civil Service	6	4	0	2	14
Kowloon C.C.	4	3	0	1	10
Indian R.C.	5	3	1	1	10
Royal Navy	3	2	0	1	7

C.S.C.C. 1st XI v. Chinese R.C. Friendly match. At the Chinese ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday.

C.S.C.C. v. F. J. de Rome (capt.). G. R. Sayer, E. W. Hamilton, F. E. Lawrence, F. Baker, R. C. W. Mitchell, A. E. Wood, E. C. Fincher, F. J. Ling, F. H. Holdman, and T. W. Carr.

C.S.C.C. "A" v. Hong Kong Electric R.C. Friendly match on C.S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

C.S.C.C. v. J. H. B. Nihil (capt.), H. F. Harper, H. E. Strange, A. W. Grimmett, W. F. J. Gorvin, R. G. Robertson, A. R. Sutherland, R. S. W. Paterson, R. B. Davies, C. Sara and F. F. Westlake. Reserves: P. P. O'Neill and B. Jones.

HOCKEY.

This afternoon, at the United Services Recreation Club ground, the Hong Kong Hockey Club 1st XI will play the Royal Navy. The bully-off is at 4.45.

The conditions of the final were 28 holes, match play and Mrs. Burton won by 12 up and 11 to play. The score, however, hardly gives an indication of the play, the standard of which was of the highest throughout.

Mrs. Burton's approximate score for the first 18 holes was 78, two over bogey, while her opponent, who was playing an excellent game, took nine more strokes. In the afternoon, Mrs. Burton's game was positively brilliant, only 27 strokes being taken for the first seven holes, thus giving her the match.

It was a most enjoyable game to watch and Mrs. Stodart must be congratulated on playing such a splendid game against the wonderful display by her opponent.

Mrs. Hickling umpired the match, which was played under excellent weather conditions.

LOCAL GOLF NEWS.

CHINESE NEW YEAR MEETING.

OTHER COMPETITIONS.

The only competition played at Fanling over the past week-end was a Bogey Pool. The results of this are as under:—

C. C. Stark (8), 3 up, wins. Other scores:— D. Forbes (14), all square. L. R. Andrews (5), 1 down. G. Aubrey (10), 2 down. 43 cards were taken out.

China New Year Programme. An interesting programme has been arranged for Chinese New Year, February 2nd to 3rd.

There will be a medal round for members and subscribers, with unlimited entries acceptable. There be \$1 entrance fee, and from the proceeds there will be 10 per cent. deducted for the Club; 90 per cent. will go to the winner, or if over 30 entries, 60 per cent. to the winner and 30 per cent. to the runner up.

A bogey competition will be played as above, but from the 2nd to the 6th inclusive. These competitions can be played together, but no player can win two prizes on one round.

On the afternoons of February 2nd and 3rd there will be four ball foursomes, medal play, the best ball of a pair at each hole to count. Conditions will be: combined handicaps, and the competition is open to members and subscribers. The entrance fee is \$1 per player, and the percentage to winners is on the same basis as in the case of the medal round.

There will be a mixed bogey foursomes over the New Course for members and subscribers, and this will be played on men's bogey. Entrance fee is \$1 per pair, with unlimited entries. There will be a prize to the winning lady, and if over 20 entries, a prize will be awarded to her partner as well.

The fifth competition, approaching and putting will be from 4 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, February 2nd. This will take place on the first green on the Old Course, and the competition is open to ladies and members and subscribers. Three balls are to be played from different tees. The entrance fee for men is 50 cents. There will be a prize for the winning lady and gentleman.

Foursome Competition.

Details are also to hand with regard to a foursome competition which is open to members and subscribers, and will be played under match play conditions (3/8 difference of combined handicaps), over the Old Course, Fanling. Players, who have to pay an entrance fee of \$1, must arrange their own partners. Entries close on January 30th. The time for playing each round will be probably a fortnight, but this will depend upon the number of entries. There will be prizes to the winning pair and, if sufficient entries are received to runners-up. Handicaps will be those in force on February 1st.

Junior Championship. To-morrow the Navy and Army are playing a match at Fanling. On Sunday the first round of the Junior Championship will be decided.

Those competing in the first round are as follows:— J. W. C. Bonner v. A. O. Brown. G. P. Lammert v. A. E. Lismann. A. K. Henderson v. W. J. Clerk. F. Taylor v. R. E. Greenmilt. A. Somerfelt v. A. C. I. Bowler. J. S. McLaren v. T. S. Whyte-Smith. G. B. Layton v. D. Forbes. C. B. Robertson v. A. D. Humphreys.

Lammert and Somerfelt headed the list in the qualifying round, both returning a card of 86. McLaren went round in 87, and Forbes in 88, while Whyte-Smith, Lismann and Clerk all did the round in 89. The second round of this championship will be played on Sunday, February 6th; the semi-final on Sunday, February 20th; and the final on Sunday, March 13th.

The final of the Governor's shield is fixed for Sunday, February 30th. The semi-final has yet to be played and it lies between the R.A.M.C. (Col. Royley Smith and Major Lynch) v. Butterfield and Swire (H. P. Ireland and W. Ironside); and Johnson, Stokes & Master (D. Lewis and L. R. Andrews) v. the B.A.T. (P. A. Perry and S. M. Maves) as to which two sides enter the final.

STRANGE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

G. R. DEBTOR DEFIES REGISTRAR.

SOURCE OF BIG INCOME WITHHELD.

A girl who stated that she had received \$1,000 a year allowance, Gifts of \$7,000 and \$5,000 when she came of age, and

\$3,000 a year allowance since, was examined in the London Bankruptcy Court recently.

The girl, Miss Josephine O'Dare, of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W., refused to disclose the source of the money.

According to her statement of affairs she owes \$2,500, but claims to possess a surplus in assets of \$7,400. A loss of \$1,500 was attributed to betting.

Miss O'Dare said when she came to London from Hereford in 1921 she was in receipt of \$1,000 a year. She handed Mr. Registrar Francke a slip of paper.

Mr. Registrar Francke: This is no good. You must write down the name of the person who made the allowance.

Miss O'Dare explained that it was made through a Mr. Thomas Dobbs, a solicitor, of Worcester. She refused to divulge the name of the person who actually made the allowance.

Born Near Shanghai.

Mr. Registrar Francke: You know the consequence. I will report you to the judge, and he will commit you to prison if you decline to answer.

Miss O'Dare said that she came to the court "the victim of malice."

Mr. Registrar Francke: No malice at all. It is simply because you cannot pay your debts.

Miss O'Dare said that she received the allowance once a quarter in notes by registered post. She was born 12 miles from Shanghai. She first got the allowance when she was 14, a Birmingham solicitor informing her of the fact. His name she also refused to divulge.

Mr. Registrar Francke: That will be another matter for the judge.

Mr. O'Dare said that she had had a passport during the last few years, but she had not one now.

The Official Receiver handed Miss O'Dare a document in which her name appeared, and she agreed that the signature was hers and also the rest of the writing.

The Official Receiver: This is a declaration by you on your applying for a passport—Yes.

You declare that you are a British subject, having been born in the County of Dublin, Ireland.

Miss O'Dare again agreed that the signature was hers, but asserted that the could not think how it came to be there.

"You Are A Liar."

Mr. Registrar Francke: The only explanation is that you are a liar, I'd rather a serious matter to make false statements when you are applying for a passport.

Miss O'Dare said that she was unaware that John Skyrme, who had lived in Hereford, had declared that she was his daughter, born in wedlock.

The Official Receiver: He really ought to know—I'd be not think so.

Miss O'Dare said she could not explain why a certain entry in school records showed that Josephine Agnes Skyrme was entered as a pupil at a certain school named in 1908.

The Official Receiver: And so, if you were born in 1903, you would have only been three years old then?

Miss O'Dare said she thought that she could produce a birth certificate other than a copy of that handed to her.

When the court resumed after luncheon Miss O'Dare was not present, and Mr. Registrar Francke remarked, "I can quite understand that the lady does not like being asked questions."

The Official Receiver said that she was charged with obtaining money on a worthless cheque.

At 3 p.m. Miss O'Dare walked into court and apologised for being late.

Miss O'Dare said that in February, 1923, she became of age and received a gift of \$7,000 and six weeks later she received a further \$5,000. Those moneys also came through Mr. Dobbs, but she was unable to say from whom.

Mr. Registrar Francke said that would also be reported to the judge.

Since 1923 she had received an allowance of \$3,000 a year. She also refused to disclose the name of the person, who made it. She was still in receipt of that allowance, which was paid quarterly.

\$3,750 Claim Pledged.

Miss O'Dare's attention was directed to a cash transaction of \$1,800 between herself and Mr. Edwin Docker. She insisted that money was a gift, although confronted with a document setting forth that in consideration of cash advanced to that amount she had pledged in Mr. Docker's favour a claim to \$3,750, and promised to prosecute that claim with the utmost despatch.

It was true that she returned him as a creditor for \$1,800, but that was a mistake.

(Continued on next Column).

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES SEMI-FINAL.

R.A. v. H.M.S. "Hawkins."

This match will be played this (Wednesday) afternoon at Sookun-poo. Kick-off at 4 o'clock.

Interport Trial. There will be an interport trial game between the Interport team and a selected team this afternoon on the Club ground. Kick-off at 4.30.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., on behalf of creditors, questioned Miss O'Dare regarding the circumstances under which she lived with the Skyrmes at Barton Manor. She stated that throughout the 14 years she lived with that family she was treated as a foster child and her maintenance was paid for by a gentleman whom she first saw when 12 years of age. That gentleman was a relative, but was not her father. The latter died in 1910 or 1917, and the name of the relative she refused to divulge.

Miss O'Dare said she remembered stating in an interview that a friend had given her a horse with which she hoped to win the Derby. It was not the fact that the horse was given to her by Mr. Millett.

\$15,000 Legacy Claim.

Miss O'Dare said she was taking steps to set aside the latest will of Mr. Edwin Docker, under which the money was left to his son, whereas under a former will she was a legatee for \$15,000.

Asked whether Mr. Docker was not an old man, she replied that he was a very charming man.

The examination was adjourned for Miss O'Dare to supply further accounts.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan. 18th.

Pressure (on Date)	On Date	Day	at	6 a.m.	3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.93	29.90		
Temperature	66	64	63		
Humidity	81	95	83		

Direction	E	ESE	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	O	OM	OR
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 17th: 67

Lowest open-air Temperature, 18th: 63

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 19th to 25th, 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

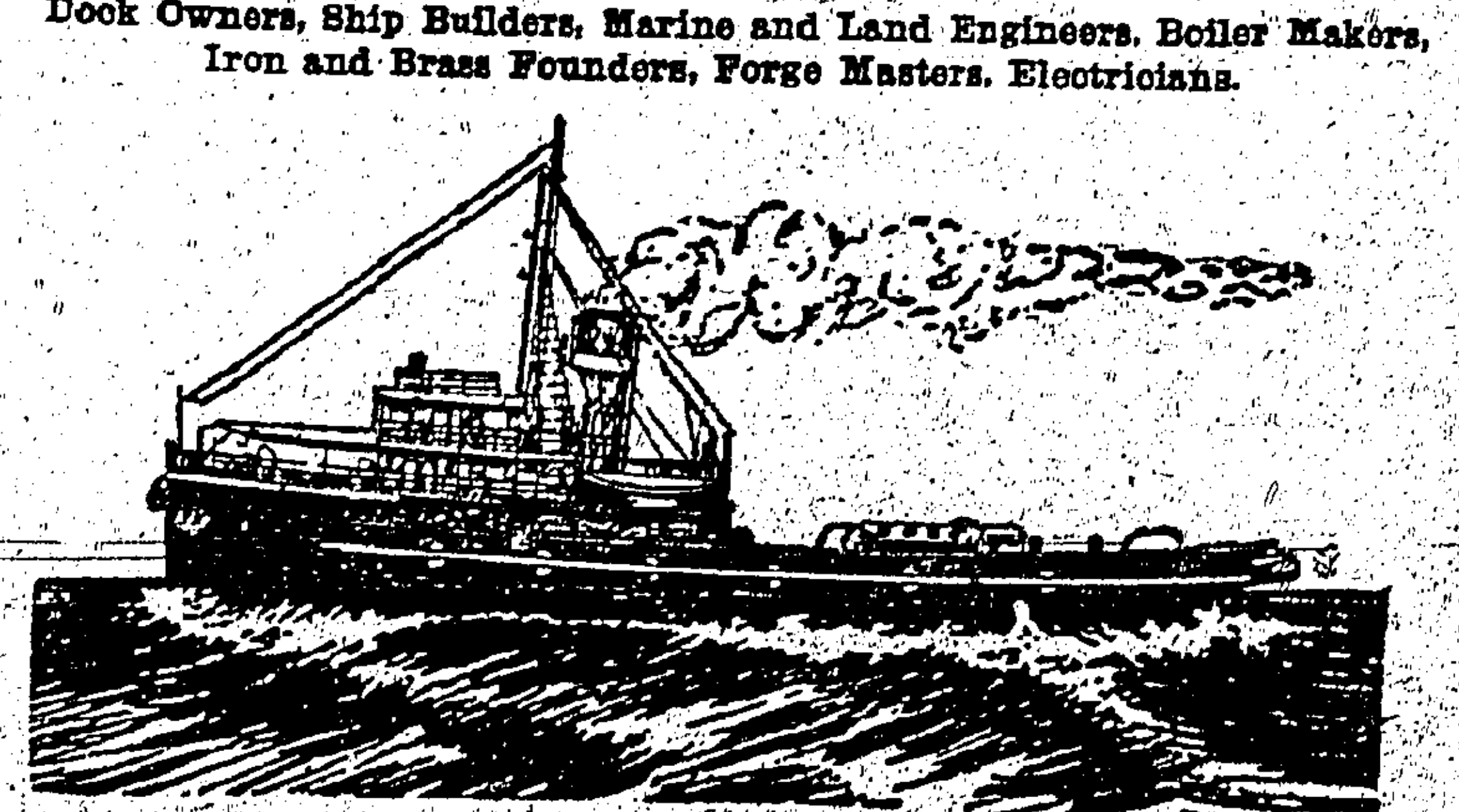
Days of Week	Date	Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed.	19	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		11 43	4 45	6 7	4 45
Thurs.	20	9 55	7 4	3 25	3 8
		10 21	4 3	5 21	0 8
		10 28	7 2	4 5	3 8
Fri.	21	11 28	4 2	5 58	1 0
		11 28	8	4 44	3 4
Sat.	22	1 25	4 2	6 36	1 3
		11 37	6 3	5 24	3 5
Sun.	23	1 52	4 3	7 13	1 7
		1 52	4 3	6 9	3 7
Mon.	24	3 0	14	5 8	7 51
		2 33	4 4	6 57	3 8
Tues.	25	3 0	57	5 3	8 10
		3 11	4 7	8 32	3 9

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*S.S. "PFALZ"	30th Jan., 1927.	20th January, 1927.
*S.S. "FULDA"	30th Jan., 1927.	6th February, "
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	25th Feb., "	26th February, "
*S.S. "TRIEN"	25th March, "	26th March, "
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	22nd April, "	30th April, "
*S.S. "COLENZ"		31st May, "

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Mar. 2	Mar. 6
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 27
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	Apr. 17
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 6	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 15	Apr. 24
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 8
EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 25	May 28	May 31	Jun. 3	Jun. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jun. 18	Jun. 21	Jun. 24	Jun. 27	Jul. 6
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Jul. 11	Jul. 14	Jul. 17	Jul. 20	Jul. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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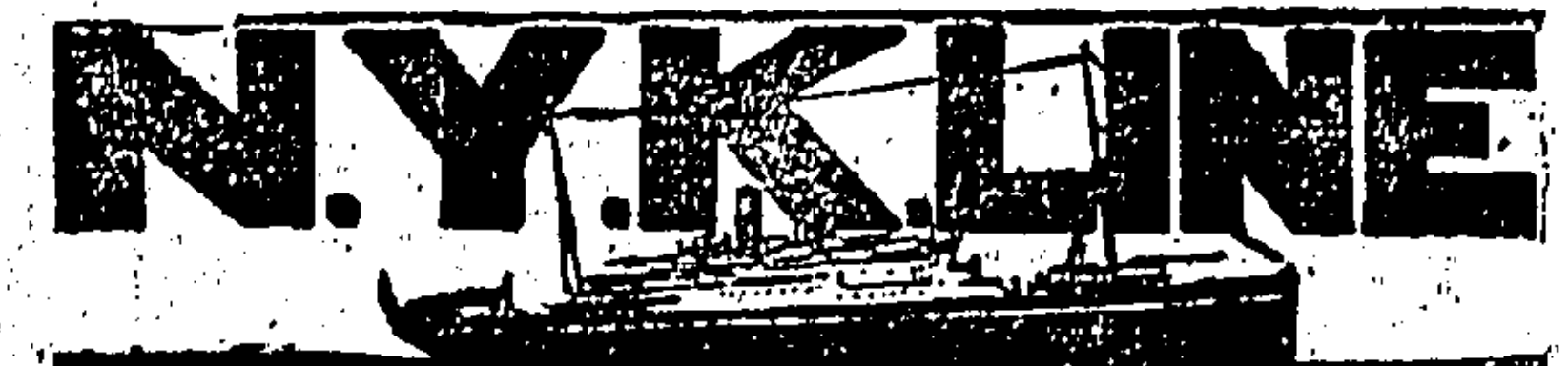
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m.v. "CANTON"	...	25th January, 1927
m.v. "NANKING"	...	31st January, 1927

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SHINYO MARU	Tuesday, 22nd Feb., at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	Sunday, 6th March, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU	Saturday, 26th Feb., at Noon
ANYO MARU	Tuesday, 3rd May, at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU	Saturday, 12th Feb., at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 26th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TASUNO MARU	Thursday, 10th Feb.
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LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TAJIMA MARU (calls Glasgow)	Saturday, 6th Feb.
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BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU	Saturday, 5th Feb.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

RANGON MARU	Saturday, 22nd Jan.
TOTTORI MARU	Saturday, 29th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU	Friday, 21st Jan.
MORIOTA MARU	Monday, 31st Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	Saturday, 31st Jan.
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HAKATO MARU (calls Yokohama)	Wednesday, 26th Jan.
KITA MARU (calls Mojito)	Thursday, 27th Jan.

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Shipping Notes, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT STATEMENTS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

The returns made to the Harbour office by vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that freights for the Colony and for ports beyond have returned to the normal. Local imports of general merchandise were discharged from ten steamers of the thirteen arrivals. The total amount landed was 11,389 tons with 7,000 tons from four British vessels.

The two best returns were shown by the *a. Tundora* (British) and the *President Garfield*. The former arriving from Seattle and Mocha brought 5,000 tons and the latter from Boston and Shanghai, 1,353 tons.

Of the 13 arrivals, through freights were carried by five steamers, amounting to 11,387 tons. Two British vessels contributed 2,380 tons. The heaviest freights were carried by the *President Garfield*, whose manifest showed 4,715 tons for ports beyond Hong Kong, and the Japanese vessel *Honolulu Maru*, which came into port from Yokohama and Mocha, manifested 4,223 tons.

During the period under review there were 13 arrivals and 11 departures. Their nationalities were: British, 5 arrivals and 4 departures; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 3 departures; Chinese, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Dutch, 1 arrival and 2 departures; French, 1 departure; American, 1 arrival.

Vessels in port totalled 60, of which, 25 were British.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due to-day from Manila, and will, after her arrival, proceed for annual docking and overhaul. The *Empress of Canada* will come out of dock in the course of a day or two and will sail for the North and Vancouver next Wednesday, thus joining the *Empress of Asia*, which has already been overhauled and repainted white (pre-war colour) on the run.

The *Empress of Russia* is the last of the liners to go to dock on the trans-Pacific run, will sail for the North on February 18th, and the usual schedule will then become operative.

The *Hong Hwa* reported one death en route for Singapore, on her arrival at Hong Kong. No cause was stated.

The total number of deck passengers entering Hong Kong during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 446.

While the China Navigation Co.'s *Fatshan* is in dock, her place on the Hong Kong-Canton schedule is being taken by the Steamboat Co.'s *Lungshan*.

After grounding in the West River, the Hong Kong-Pakwai steamboat *San Nam Hoi* has been refloated and has resumed her run.

The Chinese river steamboat *Wah Nin* has been renamed the *Wing Hung* and will resume her run on the Hong Kong-Wuchow trade.

Under casualties, the *Wing Wo's* harbour report states "On the trip down to Kwang Chow Wan, pirates on board."

VESSELS EXPECTED.

<i>Achilles</i> (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 1st.	<i>Adriatic</i> (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 13th.	<i>Canton</i> (Swedish East Asiatic), due Jan. 21st.	<i>Delta</i> (P. & O.), due Jan. 21st.	<i>Empress of Russia</i> (C.P.R.), due Jan. 21st.	<i>Kashgar</i> (P. & O.), due Jan. 21st.	<i>Macassar</i> (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 22nd.	<i>Mentor</i> (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 3rd.	<i>Meriones</i> (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 17th.	<i>Franklin</i> (Swedish East Asiatic), due Jan. 21st.	<i>Patroclus</i> (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 2nd.	<i>Perseus</i> (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 22nd.	<i>Pfalz</i> (N.D.L.), due to-day.	<i>Rhacene</i> (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 29th.	<i>Kashmir</i> (P. & O.), due Jan. 1st.	<i>President Pierce</i> , due to-morrow.	<i>Mithima Maru</i> (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.	<i>President Madison</i> , due Jan. 22nd.	<i>Tenyo Maru</i> (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 2nd.	<i>President Jackson</i> , due Jan. 29th.
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SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The motor vessel <i>Macassarland</i> (Hamburg-America Line), left Singapore for Hong Kong yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on the 23rd inst. at daylight.	The R.M.S. <i>Empress of Russia</i> (from Manila) is now due here at 5 p.m. to-day, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf.
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SPHINX	...	17th Dec.	15th Feb.
ANGKOR	...	31st Dec.	1st Mar.
PORBUS	...	14th Jan.	15th Mar.
PAUL DECAT	...	28th Jan.	29th Mar.

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S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ... 20th March.	
FARES: First Class to MARSEILLES £58; to LONDON £72.	
Second Class to MARSEILLES £47; to LONDON £49 10s.	

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,005	22nd Jan. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	1st Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"ALFORD"	5,273	8th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KILDERPORE"	5,334	13th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALIAN"	9,144	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NELLORE"	6,853	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	8,006	12th March	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	14th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"NYANZA"	7,623	16th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,128	16th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,950	30th April	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	7th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"KHIVA"	8,138	14th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOBEA"	10,138	25th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,940	24th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,500	30th Jan.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,900	11th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Feb.	do.
"SEIRALA"	7,841	1st March	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Mar.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th April	
"TANDA"	6,956	5th May	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hanoi, Cebu, Kolamangin, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route at intermediate ports.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"DELTA"	8,097	21st Jan., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	22nd Jan., 6 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Jan.	Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	5th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"TAKIWA"	10,900	13th Feb.	Kobe.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	18th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,623	19th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,950	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	10th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	8,138	15th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,623	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,933	29th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
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Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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